

The HUNTER COLLECTION

and other important properties
FEBRUARY 5, 2013 10:00 AM



Ira & Larry Goldberg Auctioneers
Los Angeles, CA and online

The HUNTER COLLECTION

Sale 72, February 5, 2013 • 10:00 AM



SESSION FIVE THE HUNTER COLLECTION & OTHER IMPORTANT PROPERTIES

Tuesday, February 5, 10:00 AM Pacific Time
Lot 4000-4268



ONLINE BIDDING for the entire sale will be on GoldbergLive Auctions at goldbergcoins.com
and listed on SixBid and SaleRoom (15% premium)

GOLDBERG OFFICES

11400 W. Olympic Blvd Suite 800
Los Angeles CA 90064

LOT PREVIEW SCHEDULE

By Appointment Only
January 21st - January 25th, 2013
Monday - Friday 9am - 5pm

OPEN LOT VIEWING

January 28th - February 6th, 2013
9am - 5pm

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER FORM & CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- ☐ Yearly Coin & Currency Subscription:
\$100 US Domestic | \$125 International
- ☐ Yearly Subscription, All Catalogues
(includes Coin & Currency and Manuscripts Sales):
\$125 US Domestic | \$180 International

FILL OUT THIS FORM AND MAIL TO:

11400 W. Olympic Blvd Suite 800
Los Angeles CA 90064
Attn: Subscriptions

FAX TO: 310-551-2626

ORDER BY PHONE: 800-978-2646

VISA/MASTERCARD ACCEPTED

Individual catalogues can be purchased at the listed price. Please check off the desired catalogues below and enclose a check payable to Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins and Collectibles, Inc., or fill out the payment information on the reverse side. CA residents add 9.75% sales tax.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sale #72 February 3-4, 2013
Pre-Long Beach - U.S. Gold Coins & U.S. Currency
\$15 US \$40 International | <input type="checkbox"/> Sale #73 April 13, 2013
The Manuscript & Collectibles Auction Featuring
Collectibles, Historical Documents & Jewelry
\$15 US \$40 International |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sale #72 February 5, 2013
Pre-Long Beach - The Hunter Collection
& Other Important Properties
\$15 US \$40 International | <input type="checkbox"/> Sale #74 June 2-5, 2013
Pre-Long Beach - U.S. Gold Coins, U.S. Currency
World & Ancient Coins \$15 US \$40 International |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sale #72 February 5-6, 2013
Pre-Long Beach - World & Ancient Coins
\$15 US \$40 International | <input type="checkbox"/> Sale #75 September 22-25, 2013
Pre-Long Beach - U.S. Gold Coins, U.S. Currency
World & Ancient Coins \$15 US \$40 International |

Subscriptions catalogues will be sent as soon as they become available.

The HUNTER COLLECTION

Sale 72, February 5, 2013 • 10:00 AM

ABSENTEE BIDDER FORM

PLEASE FILL OUT THIS FORM AND MAIL TO:

11400 W. Olympic Blvd Suite 800

Los Angeles, CA 90064

Attn: Bid Department

FAX TO: 310-551-2626

BIDDER INFORMATION

Today's Date _____

First Name (please print or type) _____

Last Name _____

Middle Initial _____

Resale ID # _____

Company Name (if applicable) _____

Customer # _____

Street Address ☐ (check if new address) _____

City _____

State _____

Zip Code _____

Please send my invoice via:

☐ Fax

☐ Email

☐ Mail

Telephone Home (Required) _____

Daytime _____

Mobile _____

Fax _____

Email _____

Bidders who do not have established credit with Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles, Inc. or other leading coin dealers must enclose a 25% deposit on bids, or bids will not be executed. See our Terms & Conditions for acceptable methods of payment and before placing any bids. To expedite verification, please provide the full name and zip code of each numismatic reference.

☐ I HAVE ESTABLISHED CREDIT WITH
IRA & LARRY GOLDBERG COINS
& COLLECTIBLES, INC. OR PROVIDED
NUMISMATIC REFERENCES

NUMISMATIC REFERENCES

1. Name (please print or type) _____ Business _____

Daytime Phone _____ Zip Code _____

2. Name (please print or type) _____ Business _____

Daytime Phone _____ Zip Code _____

3. Name (please print or type) _____ Business _____

Daytime Phone _____ Zip Code _____

☐ I HAVE ENCLOSED A DEPOSIT IN
THE FORM OF A (CIRCLE ONE):

Money Order ☐ Check ☐

Reference No. _____

Total Amount \$ _____

SIGNATURE _____

DATE _____

By signing above, you permit Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles, Inc. to execute your bid (s) AND agree to the Terms and Conditions of sale.



BIDS UNDER 50% OF LOW ESTIMATE
WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED

For additional bid sheets, please photocopy this page before entering bids. Read our Terms of Sale before placing bids.

[illegible]

GUIDE FOR ABSENTEE BIDDERS

All bids must be received 6 business hours prior to the Auction Session. Your Absentee Bid Form should contain bids for one sale only; the sale name and sale number should appear at the top. Please place your bids as early as possible. In the event of identical bids, the earliest bid received will take precedence.

Bidders **MUST** read through our Terms and Conditions before submitting bids. These terms contain important information regarding our guarantees, billing, shipping, and return policies.

SUGGESTED BIDDING INCREMENTS

\$0-99	\$5	\$18K-19,999	\$1,000
\$100-299	\$10	\$50K-99,999	\$2500
\$300-499	\$20	\$100K-249K	\$5000
\$500-999	\$25	\$250K-499,999	\$10K
\$1K-1999	\$50	\$500K- +	\$25K
\$2K-3999	\$100		
\$4K-7,999	\$250		
\$8K-17999	\$500		

ABSENTEE BIDS

If you are unable to attend the auction in person, and wish to place bids, you may give Ira & Larry Goldberg's bid department instructions to bid on your behalf. Our representatives will try to purchase the lot for the lowest price possible, and will not purchase the lot for more than you indicate. This service is free and confidential. **Note:** Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles offers this service as a convenience to clients who are unable to attend the sale in person, and although we will make every effort, we will not be responsible for error or failure to execute bids.

PLACING ABSENTEE BIDS

To place bids, please use the Absentee Bidder Form provided in this catalog. Be sure to accurately put the lot number and the maximum price you are willing to pay on each lot. Always indicate a top limit or the amount which you would bid if you were attending the auction in person. This amount should not include the buyers commission noted in chapter 16 of the "Terms and Conditions of sale".

MAIL BIDS

When bidding by mail, you frequently purchase lots for less than your maximum bid. On the floor of the auction, bidding will open at 5-10% above the second highest mail bid. We act on your behalf as the highest mail bidder. If the auctioneer recognizes no other bids from the floor, you will be awarded the lot at the opening bid. If bidding proceeds from the floor, the company, acting as your agent, bids in increments over the previous bid. This process is continued until you are awarded the lot or you are outbid by the floor.

LIMIT BIDDERS

If you have a "limit" that you must stay within you must clearly notate this limit on your bid sheet. We will buy your lots as inexpensively as possible but will not exceed your "limit".

"OR BIDS"

Alternative bids should be indicated by using the word "OR" between the lot numbers. Then if your bid on an early lot is successful, we will not continue to bid on any other lots for you. Or, if your early bids are unsuccessful, we will continue to execute bids for alternative lots until a bid is successful. Bids must always be placed in the same order as the lot numbers appear in the catalog.

TELEPHONE BIDS

Bids may be placed by telephone, but are accepted only at Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles discretion and at the risk of the telephone bidder. **We will not be responsible for error or failure to notify the customer in a timely manner during the auction.** The telephone bidder must notify the company at least 24 hours prior to auction all lots the bidder is interested in bidding on. The telephone bidder should have a preconceived idea of the top limit that he/she would like to bid prior to auction. In some instances, the representative of the company will request this information at the time of auction. This information assists us in the bidding process by giving us a range to stay active in the bidding. We will not notify the auctioneer of your limit and will buy your lot at the lowest price possible.

INTERNET BIDDING

Internet bidding is available via GoldbergLive. You must be registered with our firm to be able to participate in the internet bidding process. You may view our online catalogues and bid live on our website. Instructions and details are available online. You must be pre-approved to bid via the web. Please note that network down time or internet speed may interfere with bidding. All internet bids are executed **LIVE** on the floor during auction. We cannot stop our auction due to technical difficulties. This service is free and confidential. Standard 15% premium. To log in or bid, please go to goldbergcoins.com. Click the Log in or Bid button at top left.

BUYER'S PREMIUM

The "top limit" you indicate on your bid form is for the hammer price only. Please keep in mind that a buyer's premium will be added to the successful bid price of each lot you buy and is payable by you, together with the applicable sales tax and shipping charges which is applied to the total cost of your purchase (the total cost includes the buyer's premium).

SUCCESSFUL BIDS

Successful bidders will be notified and invoiced within a few days of the sale. Prices realized are posted on our website immediately following each session, and are subject to change until the completion of the sale.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

These Terms and Conditions of Sale set forth the terms of a public auction sale conducted in Los Angeles, California by Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles Inc., a Nevada corporation, California Auction Board No. 3595453300 (hereinafter, the "Auctioneer" or "Goldberg"). The Terms and Conditions of sale, the glossary, if any, and all other contents of this catalog are subject to amendment by us by the posting of notices or by oral announcements made during the sale. By participating in any sale, you acknowledge that you are bound by these terms and conditions.

1 This catalog contains the description of property of multiple consignors (the "Consignors") and may include consignments from Goldberg, its principals, and affiliated or related companies and their employees, officers, or principals. All persons seeking to bid, whether in person, through an agent or employee, or by telephone, facsimile or mail, must have a catalogue and register to bid at the auction, either by completing a registration card or by completing the bid sheet incorporated into the catalogue. The Purchaser acknowledges that an invoice describing a lot by number incorporates the catalogue by reference.

2 By submitting a bid, whether in person, by mail, by phone, by facsimile or through an employee or agent, the Bidder acknowledges (i) receipt of the catalogue; (ii) that the Bidder has read the Terms and Conditions of Sale and the descriptions for the lots on which they have bid; and (iii) that they agree to adhere to these Terms and Conditions of Sale. Acceptance of Bids: Anyone wishing to place bids on lots who will not be attending the live auction must submit their bid(s) at least six (6) business hours prior to the auction session. Bidder is responsible for verifying that bids were received by Goldberg.

3 Each Bidder's determination of its bid should be based upon its own examination of the item(s), rather than the grade represented in this Catalogue or elsewhere. In any purchase or sale, the value of the item(s) is determined by the price. **THE PURCHASER HEREBY ASSUMES ALL RISKS OF VALUATION CONCERNING ANY AND ALL PURCHASES.** All Floor Bidders acknowledge that the Auctioneer can decline to accept bids from the a Floor Bidder who is known to have not, in fact, examined the lot prior to the sale.

4 All material shall be sold in separate lots to the highest Bidder as determined by Auctioneer. If any dispute arises during or immediately after the sale of a lot, Auctioneer shall have the right to rescind the lot offered and put the lot up for sale again. In all cases, Auctioneer's decision shall be final. For the protection of any Mail Bidder, no "unlimited" or "buy" bids will be accepted. Goldberg shall have the right in its sole and absolute discretion to reject any such bid received. When

identical bids are received for a lot, preference is given to the first bid received as determined by the Auctioneer. A mail bid will take precedence over an identical floor bid. A Floor Bidder must bid higher than the highest mail bid to be awarded any lot.

5 Bids must be for an entire lot and each lot constitutes a separate sale. No lot will be broken up unless the Auctioneer determines otherwise. Lots will be sold in their numbered sequence unless Auctioneer directs otherwise.

6 All lots may carry a reserve. For purposes of these Terms and Conditions of Sale, a reserve means a confidential price below which the Auctioneer will not sell an item or will repurchase on behalf of the Consignor or for the account of Goldberg.

7 The Auctioneer may open the bidding on any lot by placing a bid on behalf of the seller, a Bidder by mail, telephone or facsimile, or any other participant in the sale. The Auctioneer may also bid on behalf of the Consignor up to the amount of the reserve, by (i) accepting bids from floor agents on behalf of the Consignor, or any affiliated or related company of the Auctioneer or the Consignor; (ii) by placing successive or consecutive bids for any lot; or (iii) by placing bids in response to other Bidders.

8 Auctioneer reserves the right, at his sole discretion, (i) to accept or decline any bid; (ii) to accept or decline any challenge to any bid or bidding increment; (iii) to reduce any mail bid received; (iv) to open the bidding of a lot at any level deemed appropriate by the Auctioneer; and (v) to determine the prevailing bid. Bids will not be knowingly accepted from persons under eighteen (18) years of age without a parent's written consent containing an acknowledgment that the Terms and Conditions of Sale herein and indicating their agreement to be bound thereby on behalf of the Bidder.

9 It is unlawful and illegal for Bidders to collude, pool, or agree with another bidder to pay less than the fair value for a lot. Bidders in the sale acknowledge that the law provides for substantial penalties in the form of treble damages and attorneys' fees and costs for those who violate these provisions.

10 Goldberg reserves the right to withdraw any lot at any time, even after the hammer has fallen, until the Purchaser has taken physical possession of the lot. No Consignor who has registered to bid at the sale (or at any other time unless otherwise provided in the consignment agreement), or any Purchaser or prospective Bidder shall have a right to claim any damages, direct, consequential or otherwise, if a lot is withdrawn, even after the sale.

11 **GOLDBERG IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ERRORS IN BIDDING.** A Bidder should make certain to bid on the correct lot and that the bid is for an amount (plus the fifteen percent (15%) Buyer's Commission that he or she is willing and able to pay. Since other Bidders (by mail, facsimile or other electronic media and in person) will be present, and since a re-offering could damage the momentum of the sale, once the hammer has fallen and the Auctioneer has announced the winning Bidder, such Bidder is unconditionally bound to pay for the lot, even if the Bidder has made a mistake.

12 **THIS IS NOT AN APPROVAL SALE.** All lots sold to the highest Bidder as determined by Auctioneer are final. Floor Bidders are encouraged to carefully examine all lots which they are interested in purchasing because all sales of items viewed by Purchasers in advance of a sale, even if the sale is by mail, telephone or facsimile, and all lots bid upon by the Floor Bidders, together with all those presenting Goldberg with a reseller certificate, out of state resale certificate, or similar evidence that they are acting as a dealer **ARE FINAL AND SUCH ITEMS MAY NOT BE RETURNED.** If the description of any lot in the catalogue is incorrect, the lot is returnable if returned within five (5) calendar days of receipt, and received by Goldberg no later than twenty-one (21) calendar days after the sale date. No return or refund of any auction lot will be considered except by reason of lack of authenticity, unless otherwise provided in these Terms and Conditions of Sale. All lots are sold under the condition that any claims challenging grading, authenticity or methods of manufacture must be made in writing within five (5) calendar days of receipt of material. **(Continued on next page)**

All disputed lots must be returned intact as received in their original, sealed and unopened container. Late remittance or removal of any lot from its original container constitutes just cause for revocation of all return privileges for any reason.

13 All prospective Bidders who are allowed the opportunity to examine lots prior to the sale shall personally assume all responsibility for any damage they cause in so doing. Goldberg shall have sole discretion in determining the value of the damage caused, which shall be promptly paid by the prospective Bidder.

14 Title to any lot remains with Consignor, any secured party of the Consignor, or assignee of Consignor, as the case may be, until the lot is paid for in full by Purchaser. Goldberg reserves the right to require payment in full before delivering any lot to the successful Purchaser.

15 It is the Purchaser's responsibility and obligation to have the lots fully insured while in his or her possession. Purchaser assumes any and all RISK OF LOSS once the lot(s) is in Purchaser's possession.

16 BUYER'S COMMISSION OF FIFTEEN PERCENT (15%). will be added to all purchases made by all Purchasers, except Consignors, regardless of Purchaser's affiliation with any group or organization, and will be based upon the total amount of the final bid.

17 Pursuant to a separate agreement with Auctioneer, Consignors or their agents may be permitted to bid on their own lots in the sale and may receive a rebate commission in whole or in part if successful. Under some circumstances, Goldberg may agree with a Consignor (i) not to require the Consignor to pay for all or part of any items bid upon or re-purchased by the Consignor; (ii) when or where an advance has been made, to have the Consignor pay an agreed upon difference to Goldberg; or (iii) to allow an offset against other transactions with Consignor. Where the Consignor has re-purchased a lot and the lot is either returned to the Consignor or otherwise dealt with or disposed of in accordance with the Consignor's direction, or pursuant to contractual agreement, Goldberg reserves the right to so note in the prices realized or to omit a price from the price realized. Every Consignor who registers to bid in the sale, whether to "protect" a lot, or for any other purpose, agrees to all other Terms and Conditions of Sale per this agreement.

18 Lots must be paid for within 14 days of receipt of invoice or delivery. Unless otherwise agreed in writing, auction

sales are strictly cash above \$2,500.00 in U.S. Funds payable through a bank in the United States. Contact Goldberg for wiring instructions before sending a wire. Goldberg reserves the right to decline to release lots for which funds have not yet cleared. Credit card (Visa & Mastercard only) purchases will be accepted on totals not exceeding \$7,500. On any cash transaction or series of transaction exceeding \$10,000, Treasury Form 8300 may be filed.

19 Purchaser agrees to promptly pay, on demand, any sales tax, or any other tax, if required by law to be collected, postage, handling, and shipping insurance plus the fifteen percent (15%) Buyer's Commission and any other taxes required by law to be charged or collected, together with any interest or penalty that may be assessed.

20 Purchaser grants to Goldberg or its assigns the right to offset any sums due, or found to be due Purchaser by Goldberg, and to make such offset from any past, subsequent or future consignment, or items acquired by Purchaser in possession or control of Goldberg or from any sums due to Purchaser by Goldberg. Purchaser further grants Goldberg a purchase money security interest in such sums or items to the extent applicable, and agrees to execute such documents as may be reasonably necessary to grant Goldberg such security interest. Purchaser agrees that Goldberg and its assigns shall be a secured party with respect to items bought by Purchaser and in the possession of Goldberg, to the extent of the maximum indebtedness, plus all accrued expenses, until the indebtedness is paid.

21 By bidding in this sale, Purchaser personally and unconditionally guarantees payment. If the Purchaser is a corporation, the officers, directors, and principals of the corporation hereby agree to personally and unconditionally guarantee payment as part of the corporation's agreement to bid. The authorized representative of any corporate Purchaser who is present at the sale shall provide Goldberg or its agent, prior to the commencement of the bidding (or at the time of registration), with a statement signed by each principal, director and officer that they each personally and unconditionally guarantee any payment due Goldberg.

22 No bids will be accepted from Floor Bidders and Mail Bidders who have not previously established credit with Goldberg unless they first (i) furnish satisfactory credit references or (ii) deposit at least twenty-five percent (25%) of their total bids for that session(s), or such other amounts as Goldberg may require, in its

sole and absolute discretion. Any deposits made pursuant to this paragraph will be applied to such Bidders purchases. Any unused portion of such deposit will be promptly refunded upon clearance of the funds.

23 On any accounts past due, Goldberg reserves the right to extend credit and impose periodic charges, pursuant to these Terms and Conditions of Sale or as set forth in the Purchaser's invoice. If the auction invoice is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will earn interest at the rate of one-and-one-half percent (1 1/2%) per month until paid. In the event this interest rate exceeds the interest permitted by law, the same shall be adjusted to the maximum rate permitted by law. Goldberg further reserves the right to resell the merchandise, or to have an affiliated or related company do so. Purchaser agrees to pay all reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs and other collection costs incurred by Goldberg or any affiliated or related company to collect past due invoices, including reasonable costs of any resale of the merchandise. Purchaser also agrees to pay the difference between the resale price and any previous disbursements. Money realized from the resale shall be applied as follows: (i) to pay sums due to the consignor, (ii) to pay Goldberg standard commissions and fees for the resale, (iii) to pay Goldberg any sums owed to it by purchaser, and the remainder, if any, will be paid to the Purchaser. Goldberg reserves the right to assign its interest to any third party.

24 Goldberg may at its sole and absolute discretion, make loans or advances to Consignors and/or prospective Purchasers.

25 The Auctioneer may bid for his or its own account at any auction (even though it may not be required to pay a Buyer's Commission, or other charges that other Purchasers may be required to pay) and may have access to information concerning the lots and items contained therein that is not otherwise available to the public. Any conflict of interest or claim of competitive advantage resulting therefrom is expressly waived by all participants in the sale.

26 If a dispute arises concerning ownership of a lot that has been bid upon, Goldberg reserves the right to commence a statutory interpleader proceeding at the expense of the Consignor and successful Purchaser and any other applicable party, and in such event Goldbergs shall be entitled to its reasonable attorney's fees and costs. *(Continued on next page)*

27 In the event of a successful challenge to the title to any goods purchased, Goldberg agrees to reimburse any Purchaser in an amount equal to the successful bid price actually paid by Purchaser at auction plus any Buyer's Commission actually paid, in full and complete satisfaction of all claims, such reimbursement once tendered by Goldberg relieves and releases Goldberg from any responsibility whatsoever to the Purchaser, even if the instrument is not cashed or is returned

28 Goldberg reserves the right to post-pone the auction sale or any session thereof for a reasonable period of time for any reason whatsoever, and no Bidder or prospective Bidder shall have any claim as a result thereof, including consequential damages

DISCLAIMERS AND WARRANTIES

ALL ITEMS OFFERED IN THIS CATALOGUE ARE GUARANTEED TO BE GENUINE. THIS IS A LIMITED WARRANTY THAT THE ITEM SOLD IS NOT COUNTERFEIT, THAT ITS DATE OR MINTMARK HAS NOT BEEN ALTERED AND THAT THE COIN HAS NOT BEEN REPAIRED.

29 Any other warranty is expressly disclaimed. Goldberg offers no representation that a numismatic item has or has not been cleaned, that any toning is natural or artificial, that any coin will meet the standards or grade of any independent grading service, that any item has a particular provenance or pedigree, or that a numismatic item is struck or produced in a particular style. Any statement concerning such matters reflects an opinion only. Questions regarding the minting of a coin as a proof or as a business strike relate to the method of manufacture and not to authenticity.

a The descriptions contained herein represent the Cataloger's good faith opinion, or the opinion of an independent grading service, as to the state of preservation and strike. When a grade from an independent grading service is utilized, the information is provided strictly for the convenience of the bidder by mail, telephone or facsimile. Bidders and Purchasers acknowledge that (i) grading is an art, not a science, (ii) the grades contained in the catalogue represent the opinion of the Auctioneer based upon its experience, (iii) it is possible that two people will not always grade the same items alike; and (iv) as market conditions change, grading standards change, and will most likely continue to do so in the future. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, IS

MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY GRADE DESCRIPTION, WHICH IS MERELY AN OPINION THAT IS LIKELY TO DIFFER EVEN AMONG EXPERTS. PURCHASER HEREBY ASSUMES ALL RISKS CONCERNING AND RELATED TO THE GRADING OF A LOT BY AN INDEPENDENT GRADING SERVICE.

b Grading or condition of rare coins may have a material effect on the value of the item(s) purchased, and the opinion of third parties (including independent grading services) may differ from the independent grading service's opinion or interpretation of Goldberg. Goldberg shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion, determination or certification by any independent grading service.

c All oral and written statements made by Goldberg and its employees (including affiliated and related companies) are statements of opinion only, and are not warranties or representations of any kind, unless stated as a specific written warranty, and no employee or agent of Goldberg has authority to vary or alter these Terms and Conditions of Sale. Any alteration shall be effective only if in writing and signed by an officer of Goldberg authorized to do so.

d Bidders shall have no recourse against the Cataloger for any reason whatsoever.

e Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Terms and Conditions of Sale, COINS LISTED IN ANY CATALOGUE GRADED BY POGS, NGC, ICG, SEGS, ACCUGRADE, PCG, INTO OR KNACS CACHET MAY NOT BE RETURNED FOR ANY REASON WHATSOEVER. Please note that lack of a CAC seal does not necessarily mean that a coin was rejected. Not all coins were submitted for examination.

30 By bidding in the sale (whether in person, by mail, telephone or facsimile, or through an agent), Bidder expressly consents to the following:

WAIVER AND RELEASES

Purchaser for himself, his heirs, agents, successors and assigns generally and specifically waives and releases, and forever discharges Goldberg and its respective affiliates, parents, shareholders, agents, subsidiaries, employees, members of their respective boards of directors, and each of them, and their respective successors and assigns from any and all claims, rights, demands and causes of action and suites, of whatever kind or nature, whether in law

or equity, whether known or unknown, suspected or unsuspected, which Purchaser may claim to have with respect to and/or arising out of, or in connection with any challenge to the title to any good purchased, the sale itself and/or the auction, except for reimbursement in the amount equal to any bid actually paid by Purchaser, plus any Buyer's Commission actually paid by Purchaser where such reimbursement is authorized in these Terms and Conditions of Sale. It is the intention of Purchaser that this waiver and release shall be effective as a bar to each and every claim, demand, cause of action and suit that may arise hereunder, and Purchaser hereby knowingly and voluntarily waives any and all rights and benefits otherwise conferred upon him by the provisions of the California Civil Code, which reads in full as follows:

A GENERAL RELEASE DOES NOT EXTEND TO CLAIMS WHICH THE CREDITOR DOES NOT KNOW OR SUSPECT TO EXIST IN HIS FAVOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING THE RELEASE WHICH IF KNOWN BY HIM MUST HAVE MATERIALLY AFFECTED HIS SETTLEMENT WITH THE DEBTOR." (Continued)

31 Neither Goldberg nor any affiliated or related company shall be responsible for incidental or consequential damages arising out of any failure of the Terms and Conditions of Sale of the auction or the conduct thereof and in no event shall liability for any such failure exceed the purchase price paid.

32 The sole remedy that any Purchaser in the auction shall have, whether such Purchase is bidding in person, by mail, by facsimile, by telephone, or through an employee or agent, for any claim or controversy arising out of the auction shall be a refund of the original purchase price and premium paid, if any.

33 Upon payment of any disputed sum, which in no event shall be greater than the original purchase price actually paid by Purchaser plus any commission or premium actually paid by Purchaser to Goldberg, Auctioneer and its employees shall be deemed released from any and all claims of the Bidder arising out of or in connection with the sale of such property. Purchaser agrees to execute prior to delivery of any refund, any documents reasonably requested to effect the intent of this paragraph. Should the Purchaser decline to do so, Purchaser hereby grants to Goldberg a limited power of attorney to unconditionally effect such release. (Continued on next page.)

34 Rights granted to Bidders and Purchasers under these Terms and Conditions of Sale are personal and may not be assigned or transferred to any other person or entity, whether by operation of law or otherwise. Any attempt to assign or transfer any such rights shall be absolutely void and unenforceable. No third party may rely on any benefit or right conferred on any Bidder or Purchaser by these Terms and Conditions of Sale and terms of warranty. "Purchaser" shall mean the original Purchaser of the property from Goldberg and not any subsequent owner or other person who may acquire or have acquired an interest therein. If Purchaser is an agent, the agency must be disclosed in writing to Goldberg prior to the time of sale, otherwise the benefits of the warranty shall be limited to the agent and not transferable to the undisclosed principal.

35 If the Purchaser fails to comply with one or more of these Terms and Conditions of Sale, then in addition to all other remedies which it may have at law or in equity, Goldberg may at its sole option, either (a) cancel the sale, retaining all payments made by Purchaser as liquidated damages, it being recognized that actual damages may be speculative or difficult to compute, or (b) sell some or all of the property and (some or all other property of the Purchaser held by Goldberg, if Goldberg deems necessary), in a quantity sufficient in the opinion of Goldberg to satisfy the indebtedness, plus all accrued charges. More than one such sale may take place at the option of Goldberg. Such sale may take place without notice to Purchaser. If Goldberg gives notice, it shall be by U.S.P.S. Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested to the address utilized on the Bid Sheet, Auction Consignment and Security Agreement or other address known to Goldberg. Such sale will be at Goldberg standard commission rates at public or private sale, within California, or at another location outside of California to be determined by Goldberg. At the time of sale the defaulting party shall not bid nor be permitted to bid. The proceeds shall be applied first to the satisfaction of any damages occasioned by Purchaser's breach, and then to the payment of any other indebtedness owing to Goldberg, including without limitation, commissions, handling charges, the expenses of both sales, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, collection agency fees and costs and any other costs or expenses incurred thereunder. If a lot or item is not paid for, and is sold by Goldberg for Purchaser's account, in accordance with the Uniform Commercial Code, Goldberg shall not be required to account to the Purchaser for any excess proceeds. Purchaser shall remain liable to Goldberg if the proceeds of such sale or sales is insufficient to cover the indebtedness. If other property

of Purchaser is also sold, any excess of proceeds will be remitted to the Purchaser after first deducting the expenses set forth above. If Purchaser fails to remit sums due to Goldberg, Purchaser grants to Goldberg a lien with respect to such sum, with interest to accrue thereon at the legal rate, until actually paid, which lien shall apply against any property of Purchaser, including any future goods of Purchaser coming into possession of Goldberg. To the extent permitted by law, Purchaser hereby waives all the requirements of notice, advertisement and disposition of proceeds required by law.

36 These Terms and Conditions of Sale and the auction shall be construed and enforced in accordance with, and governed by, the laws of the State of California, whether or not the auction is and these Terms and Conditions of Sale are fully performed in California.

37 Purchaser acknowledges and agrees that the competent courts of the State of California shall have exclusive jurisdiction over any dispute(s) arising hereunder, and Purchaser hereby agrees that any dispute arising hereunder shall be litigated exclusively in the courts of the State of California, and not elsewhere, regardless of any party's current or future residence or domicile. Purchaser further agrees that venue shall be in the Superior Court of Los Angeles, in the State of California.

38 **ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS**
The Bidder/Purchaser shall pay to Goldberg all costs and expenses of collection of amounts due herein, or to otherwise enforce any or all provisions of these Terms and Conditions of Sale, the subject matter of these Terms and Conditions of Sale, or any other agreement entered into with Goldberg, including but not limited to, reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred before legal action, if any, is commenced. The Bidder/Purchaser further agrees that in any litigation or other proceeding based upon, arising out of or related to these Terms and Conditions of Sale, the Bidder/Purchaser shall pay to Goldberg its attorney fees and other expenses and costs incurred in connection with the litigation or other proceeding if Goldberg is the prevailing party.

39 If any section of these Terms and Conditions of Sale or any term or provision of any section is held to be invalid, void, or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining sections or terms and provisions of a section shall continue in full force and effect without being impaired or invalidated in any way. AS STATED IN THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE Certain lots may be reserved by the Consignor. If the Auctioneer identifies a Consignor bidding on his own property, an announcement

will be made that the Consignor is now bidding. If the Consignor places a bid in the mail bid book and is successful, the Auctioneer will announce that the lot has been passed.

40 These Terms and Conditions contain the entire agreement and understanding between Goldberg and Bidder concerning the auction and any items bid on or purchased at the auction. Bidder acknowledges that Goldberg has not made any promises, representations or warranty to bidder, not contained herein concerning the auction and any items bid on or purchased at the auction. ■

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SESSION INFORMATION

SESSION FIVE

The HUNTER COLLECTION

Sale 72, February 5, 2013 • 10:00 AM

4000	Greek Coins
4115	Roman Republican Coinage
4121	Roman Imperial Coinage
4124	Roman Imperial Coinage
4237	Byzantine Coinage
4265-4267	Medieval Coinage
4268	Jewelry



Unpublished Celtic AR Tetradrachm,
Middle Danube. Uncertain Tribe



4000
Celtic Coinage, Middle Danube. Uncertain tribe. Silver Tetradrachm (12.32g) struck late 2nd-early 1st Century BC. Variant of the *Kroisbach/Reiterstumpf* type. Celticized head of Apollo left with a low, jutting brow and hair formed of heavy reversed 'S'-shaped curls. *Reverse*: Celtic rider, showing only torso and above, with plaited curving locks, on horseback left; twisting groundline below terminating in torque at each end. *Unpublished in standard references*; cf. Gorny & Mosch 141, lot 22. Minor mark on cheek. Attractively toned. Very rare. **Extremely Fine.**

These handsome, recently discovered types are derived from the coinage of Philip II of Macedon: the obverse from his staters, the reverse from his tetradrachms.

Estimated Value\$5,000 - 6,000

Another Unpublished Celtic AR Tetradrachm, Middle Danube, 2nd-early 1st Century BC



4001

Celtic Coinage, Middle Danube. Uncertain tribe. Silver Tetradrachm (12.7g) struck late 2nd-early 1st Century BC. Variant of the *Kroisbach/Reiterstumpf* type. Celticized head of Apollo left with a low, jutting brow and hair formed of heavy reversed 'S'-shaped curls. *Reverse*: Celtic rider, showing only torso and above, with plaited curving locks, on horseback left; horse with a cleft-shaped ear, twisting groundline below terminating in torque at each end. *Unpublished in standard references*; cf. Gorny & Mosch 141, lot 22. Attractively toned. Very rare. Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$5,000 - 6,000

Another Unpublished Celtic
AR Tetradrachm.
Middle Danube, 2nd-early 1st
Century BC



4002

Celtic Coinage, Middle Danube. Uncertain tribe. Silver Tetradrachm (12.78g) struck late 2nd-early 1st Century BC. Variant of the *Kroisbach/Reiterstumpf* type. Celticized head of Apollo left with a low, jutting brow and hair formed of heavy reversed 'S'-shaped curls. *Reverse:* Celtic rider, showing only torso and above, with plaited curving locks, on horseback left; twisting groundline below terminating in torque at each end. *Unpublished in standard references; cf. Gorny & Mosch 141, lot 22.* Perfectly centered and boldly struck. Very rare. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$5,000 - 6,000

Another Unpublished Celtic AR Tetradrachm.
Middle Danube. Uncertain tribe



4003

Celtic Coinage, Middle Danube. Uncertain tribe. Silver Tetradrachm (12.70g) struck late 2nd-early 1st Century BC. Variant of the *Krotzbach Reiterstumpf* type. Celticized head of Apollo left with a low, jutting brow and hair formed of heavy reversed 'S'-shaped curls. *Reverse* Celtic rider, showing only torso and above, with plaited curving locks, on horseback left; twisting groundline below terminating in torque at each end. *Unpublished in standard references*; cf. Gorny & Mosch 141, lot 22. Russet highlights. Very rare. Nearly Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 5,000

Handsome Celtic AR Tetradrachm of Serbia, ca. 2nd Cent BC



4004

Celtic Coinage, Serbia. Silver Tetradrachm (12.72g) struck 2nd Century BC. *Helmschweifreiter* type. Laureate, Celticized head of Zeus right with four crescent locks and two wavy "lidle" locks; "I with long curling tail" eye; annulet before 2 line nose; large "chevron" torn laurel wreath. *Reverse* Celtic warrior riding horse left, his head formed by three pellets as is his torso; mid-section pellet; his hair plaited in a long braid that curls behind and ends in a pellet; pellet in ring above; profile eye (?) above horse's tail. Gobl 165, 2, BMC S110, Dembaki 1104. Well struck of excellent metal. Delicate light antique toning. A very handsome example. Rare. Superb Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$3,000 - 4,000

Ex LHS 100, Zurich 23 April 2007, Lot 5



Magnificent Gold Half-Stater of Tarentum struck 334-332 BC



Lot 4005



4005

Calabria, Tarentum/Taras. Gold Half Stater (4.26g) struck ca. 334-332 BC. $\Gamma\Lambda\text{P}\Lambda\text{N}\text{T}\text{I}\text{N}\Omega\text{N}$. Head right of Hera, wearing stephane, triple pendant earring and beaded necklace, hair falling in waves down her neck; to left, E. *Reverse* $\text{I}\Lambda\text{P}\Lambda\text{Σ}$. Naked Taras riding dolphin left, holding a small dolphin left on his outstretched right hand, trident in left, below left, Γ (horizontal), below right, K. SNG ANS 955; HN Italy 902; Vlasto 5; Jameson 149 (same dies). Natural honey color toning. *A magnificent example of the finest style. Superb Extremely Fine.*

"E" is probably a signed master die

The Spartan colony of Taras produced a coinage of remarkable variety over a period of three hundred years, commencing in the late sixth century BC. Gold denominations were issued on several occasions in connection with extraordinary expenses associated with military operations. This gold half stater or drachm, possibly the equivalent of six silver nomoi, appears to date to the period of the intervention of Alexander the 'Molossian' into the affairs of southern Italy (c. 334-330 BC). The Epirote king was endeavoring to aid the Tarentines in their struggle against the Lucanians and Bruttians of the interior, but the war was terminated by Alexander's death in battle near Pandosia in Bruttium. Although standard on most Tarentine silver issues, *the depiction of the dolphin-rider on gold is rare*. It refers to Taras, legendary founder of the forerunner of the Greek colony, who was saved from drowning following a shipwreck, when his father Poseidon sent a dolphin to carry the youth safely to the shore.

Estimated Value \$15,000 - 20,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 8, 3 April 1995, lot 27.

Outstanding Metapontum Incuse AR Stater struck 540-510 BC

4006

Lucania, Metapontum / Metapontion. Silver Stater (8.2g) struck ca. 540-510 BC. MET. Barley-ear with bracts at base; dotted border. *Reverse:* Incuse barley-ear. Noe Class I, 12; HN Italy 1459. An exceptional example, lightly toned. **Extremely Fine.**

This is an outstanding example of the curious incuse or 'mirror' technique that is typical of the archaic phase of coinage in this region of southern Italy. This required the two dies to be precisely adjusted to work in the same axis, a practice that is found nowhere else in the Greek world and was abandoned early in the fifth century BC. Metapontion's constant coin type is an ear of barley, a tribute to the source of the city's wealth.

Estimated Value \$3,000 - 4,000

The Hunter Collection.



Choice Quality Sybaris Incuse AR Stater struck 550-510 BC

4007

Lucania, Sybaris. Silver Stater (8.1g) struck ca. 550-510 BC. VM in exergue; bull standing left, head reverted. *Reverse:* Incuse bull standing right, head reverted. HN Italy 1729; SNG ANS 828-844; Dewing Coll. 406. Very bold and nicely toned. **Nearly Extremely Fine.**

An Achaean colony dating from about 720 BC, Sybaris rapidly grew to be the wealthiest city in the area. The luxury enjoyed by its population was proverbial, hence the modern words sybarite and sybaritic. The bull may symbolize the local river god Krathis. The archaic coinage of Sybaris was brought to an abrupt end in 510 BC when the city was destroyed by the rival state of Kroton. The waters of the Krathis were diverted to flow over the site of the sacked city, thus obliterating all trace of its former splendor.

Estimated Value \$3,000 - 4,000

The Hunter Collection.



Lovely Velia AR Didrachm, struck 300-280 BC

4008

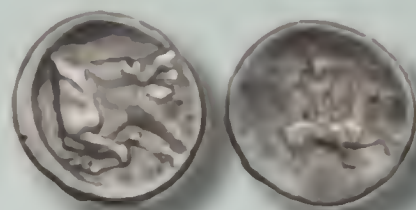
Lucania, Velia. Silver Didrachm (7.28g) struck ca. 300-280 BC. Head of Athena right wearing a crested Attic helmet decorated laterally with a wing extending from the crown, pendant earring and a beaded necklace; behind, AH; before, Φ. Reverse: Lion walking right, above ear of wheat flanked by Φ and I, below its belly. IF HN III 130; Williams 470 ff. Minor flan crack at lower obverse edge. Attractively toned medium antique gray. Choice Very Fine.

Estimated Value \$2,000 - 2,500

Ex Bank Leu 2, 25 April 1972, Lot 42; Kirscholdorf 3, 20 October 1958, Lot 14



Pleasing Gela AR Didrachm, struck 490-475 BC



4009

Sicily, Gela. Silver Didrachm (8.6g) struck ca. 490-475 BC. [G]E - LA (retrograde). Forepart of man-headed bull running right. Reverse: Naked horseman in peaked helmet galloping right, brandishing spear in right hand, holding reins in left. SNG ANS 5; Jenkins 19. Attractive antique toning. Extremely Fine.



This superbly preserved didrachm of the southern Sicilian city of Gela belongs to the time of the tyrants Gelon and Hieron, subsequently rulers of Syracuse. The obverse honors the cavalry for which Gela was justly famous, while the man-headed bull on the reverse represents the river god Gelas who is named in the accompanying inscription. The city stood at the mouth of the Gelas and commanded its fertile plain.

Estimated Value \$2,500 - 3,000

The Hunter Collection.

Himera AR Tetradrachm struck 409-407 BC



4010

Sicily, Himera. Silver Tetradrachm (17.29g) struck ca. 409-407 BC. Obverse die signed by the artist Mai.... Himera driving fast quadriga right, holding reins in both hands, her team unruly; above, Nike (Victory) flying left, holding a wreath and a tablet inscribed MAI. *Reverse:* Himera standing facing, head left, wearing long chiton and peplos, sacrificing with a patera over a horned altar, her left hand raised; to right, satyr three-quarters right bathing in a fountain below a lion-headed spout. Arnold-Biucchi, 22; Gutmann-Schwabacher 20; Rizzo pl. 21, 23; Basel 306; Kraay-Hirmer 71. Slight double striking on reverse. **Lustrous. Nearly Mint State.**



Probably representing the final issue of Himera prior to the destruction of the city by the Carthaginians in 409/407 BC, *this tetradrachm bears the abbreviated name of the artist responsible for the dies*, as was the case with many of the late fifth century Sicilian coins. The Carthaginians felt a special enmity towards the Himeraeans, as the city had been the scene of the famous defeat of Hamilcar's invasion of 480 BC launched in response to a request from the deposed Himeraean tyrant Terillus. This pivotal Greek success had been commemorated by the construction of a fine hexastyle Doric temple at Himera, the remains of which were excavated in 1929-30. Notable among the surviving architectural elements of the building were fifty-six beautiful lion-head waterspouts, which may help to explain a curious element of the reverse design: to the right of the standing figure of the nymph Himera, a naked satyr is shown bathing under a fountain in the form of a lion's head.

Following the disaster of 409/408 BC those citizens who had survived the destruction of Himera were permitted by the Carthaginians to move several miles to the west where there were hot springs. Here they established a new settlement, appropriately named *Thermae Himeraeae*. Ironically, this city was to be the birthplace of Agathokles, later tyrant of Syrakuse and champion of the Greek cause against the Carthaginians.

Estimated Value \$7,000 - 10,000

The Hunter Collection; Hand selected from the hoard in the 1980s by Numismatic Fine Arts.

Wonderful Kamarina AR Tetradrachm signed
by Exakestidas, 425-405 BC





4011

Sicily, Kamarina / Kamarina. Silver Tetradrachm (16.96g) ca. 425-405 BC. Obverse die signed by Exakestidas. Athena driving galloping quadriga right, holding kentron in her right hand, reins in her left, Nike (Victory) flying left above to crown her with a filleted wreath; *signature of Exakestidas on exergual line*; two amphorai in exergue. Reverse: Herakles head left clad in lion skin. Westermarck & Jenkins 149 (O8/R15); SNG Lockett 725; Rizzo pl. V, 11; SNG ANS 1205; SNG Lloyd 871; Boston MFA 260; SNG Fitzwilliam 944; Pozzi 401; SNG Ashmolean 1699. Natural gray toning. A very pleasing example of this rare and masterly signed issue. Small edge split. **Choice Very Fine.**

Numismatically, until the last quarter of the fifth Century BC, Kamarina was largely unremarkable, producing various small value issues as well as a few didrachm issues. Then, ca. 425 BC, coinage blossomed with a series of majestic tetradrachms, notably those issues signed by Exakestidas, as well as didrachms, drachms, hemidrachms and litrai. For some two decades, this new coinage and apparent new prosperity flourished but was ended by the aggression of Carthage. As Carthage conquered and destroyed Sicilian cities in the last decade of the fifth century, the citizens of Kamarina were evacuated by their mother-city, Syrakuse. Kamarina virtually ceased to exist until refounded by Timoleon in 399 BC, and from then on, coinage was reduced to minute issues of silver and non-distinctive bronze.

Estimated Value \$20,000 - 25,000

Ex Wolfen Family Foundation; Ex Bank Leu, sale 7, Zürich (May 9, 1973), lot 57; Hess-Leu sale 1959, lot 56; Hess-Leu sale 1957, lot 67.

Incredible Masterpiece of Catana - Signed Herakleides
AR Tetradrachm, struck 410-403 BC





4012

Sicily, Catana / Katane. Silver Tetradrachm (17.0g) struck ca. 410-403 BC. *Obverse die signed by Herakleidas.* ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΑΣ. Laureate head of Apollo facing, inclined slightly to left, his hair in curls fanning out around his head. *Reverse:* ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ. Fast quadriga left; above, Nike (Victory) right descending to crown charioteer; in exergue, fish left. Dewing 586 = Jameson 546 (*same dies*); Rizzo 11. Delicately toned. *An incredible masterpiece. Extremely Fine.*

This masterpiece of late fifth century Greek Sicilian numismatic art bears the full signature of the artist Herakleidas.

The frontal portrait of Apollo, showing his hair in a rich profusion of loose curls, is accompanied on the reverse by a depiction of a victorious charioteer crowned by Nike (Victory). This motif had been typical of Sicilian tetradrachms from the time of Gelon, tyrant of Gela and later of Syrakuse (died 478 BC), and doubtless had its origin in Gelon's success in the chariot races at the Olympian games of 488 BC. Katane/Catana (modern Catania) was a Chalcidian city colonized by Naxos in 729 BC and lay at the southern extremity of the slopes of Mount Aetna. Between 476 and 461 BC, the city actually bore the name of Aetna following its capture by Hieron of Syrakuse.

The remarkable tetradrachm issued at this time, represented by a unique specimen in Brussels, is widely regarded as one of the masterpieces of late Archaic Greek art. The silver coinage of Katane/Catana came to an abrupt end in 404 BC when the city was again captured by the Syrakusans and its population sold into slavery.

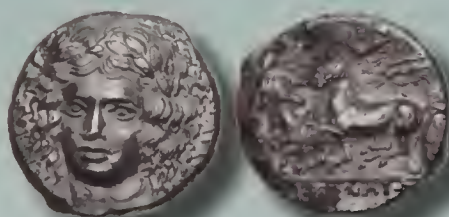
Estimated Value\$40,000 - 60,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 50, 24 September 1990, lot 144; Lanz 24, 25 April 1983, lot 83.



Catana / Katane. AR Tetradrachm struck 405-402 BC





4013

Sicily, Catana / Katane. Silver Tetradrachm (16.4g) struck ca. 405-402 BC. Obverse die signed by Herakleidas. HPAKA[EIΔAΣ]. Laureate head of Apollo facing, inclined slightly to left, his hair in loose waves around his face. *Reverse:* [KA]TANAIΩ[N]. Fast quadriga left, the third horse looking back, the fourth looking to its right; above, Nike (Victory) flying right to crown charioteer; in exergue (off-flan), fish left. Kraay-Hirmer 43 (*same dies*); Rizzo pl. xiv, 10 (*same dies*) Gulbenkian 190 (*same dies*). A little rough at 6 o'clock and 11 o'clock on the reverse. The obverse is exceptionally clean. **Extremely Fine/Very Fine.**

This is considered to be the most attractive of the two dies Herakleidas cut for Katane. The facing head of Apollo is engraved with extraordinary skill in extremely high relief. A true masterpiece of Greek art.

In the last decade of the fifth Century BC, the Second Sicilian War began to embroil the island. Sicily would be torn asunder for many years as Carthage and Syracuse each sought domination. As if in defiance of the sword, spear and fire and in celebration of the vitality of the island and its cities, this time marks the beginning of one of the most creative and artistic periods of Greek coinage. In Katane, this period is heralded by the remarkable tetradrachms of Herakleidas. Bringing Apollo to the obverse and tilting his head only slightly to the left, Herakleidas depicts him with wide piercing eyes and a strong gaze. The viewer is, indeed, brought face to face with a god. Herakleidas then skillfully tempers Apollo's arresting gaze, for one should not stare directly at a god (partially done by Apollo's slight turn to the left), with flowing locks of hair. On the reverse, he offers the viewer the fluid motion of the horses and the drama of each with the realistic bending of the charioteer's body to control these elemental forces.

Estimated Value \$30,000 - 40,000

The Hunter Collection, Ex Christie's May 2, 1989, lot 627 (front cover) realized \$49,500.

Syrakuse. Deinomenid Tyranny, 585-466 BC.
AR Tetradrachm struck 474-470 BC



4014

Sicily, Syrakuse. Deinomenid Tyranny, 585-466 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (17.4g) struck ca. 474-470 BC. Slow quadriga right, the bearded charioteer holding kentron in right hand, reins in left; above, Nike (Victory) flying right to crown horses. *Reverse* ΣΥ - RA - ΚΟΣ - ΙΟΝ (R inverted, N retrograde) Pearl diademed head right of Arethusa, the ends of her hair tucked under her diadem, wearing hoop earring with pendant and beaded necklace around, four dolphins clockwise. Boehringer 320 (V156/R214), Randazzo 487-488 (same dies). Well struck and well centered. Of excellent metal and delicately toned. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value

\$3,000 - 4,000

The Hunter Collection

Lovely Double Signed Syrakuse AR Tetradrachm
by Eumenos, 415-405 BC



4015

Sicily, Syrakuse. Second Democracy, 466-405 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (17.18g) struck ca. 415-405 BC. Obverse and reverse dies signed by Eumenos. Charioteer driving quadriga left, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left, horse's legs all high in tandem (a typical style point of Eumenos). Nike (Victory) flying right above to crown charioteer; in exergue, signature of Eumenos. *Reverse*: Head of Arethusa left, behind, signature of Eumenos, surrounded by four dolphins. Judeer 23 (V9/R15); SNG ANS 258; Jameson 792. Oblongish flan. Sharp obverse, well-centered with all four dolphins. Lightly toned. Both signatures complete and bold. **Choice Very Fine.**

Estimated Value \$10,000 - 15,000

Ex Wolfen Family Foundation, purchased from Bank Leu early 1970s.

Syrakuse. Second Democracy, AR Tetradrachm struck 440-430 BC

4016

Sicily, Syrakuse. Second Democracy, 466-405 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (17.1g) struck ca. 440-430 BC. Fast quadriga left, the charioteer holding reins and kentron; above, Nike (Victory) flying right to crown charioteer; in exergue, ketos (off flan). *Reverse*: SVRAKOSI - ON. Head right of Arethusa, hair drawn into a korymbos (top-knot off flan), wearing wire choker; around four dolphins. Boehringer 604 (V296/R410); SNG ANS 199 (*same obverse die*); Jameson 775 (*same dies*); Nanteuil 343 (*same dies*); Weber 1588 (*same dies*). Fine delicate style with soft pastel tones. Rare and very desirable. **About Very Fine/Nearly Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$2,500 - 3,000

The Hunter Collection.



Syrakuse. Second Democracy, AR Tetradrachm struck 430-420 BC



4017

Sicily, Syrakuse. Second Democracy, 466-405 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (17.1g) struck ca. 430-420 BC. Slow quadriga right, the charioteer holding reins and kentron; above, Nike (Victory) flying right to crown horses. *Reverse*: SUR - A - [KO] - S - [ION]. Head right of Arethusa, her hair bound with ribbon, wearing whorl earring and wire necklace; around, four dolphins. Boehringer 671 (V338/R458); SNG ANS 221. Light antique gray toning, deepening within the recesses. *An unusually choice example for the type.* **Choice Very Fine.**

Estimated Value\$2,000 - 2,500

The Hunter Collection.

Syrakuse 415-405 BC. Signed AR Tetradrachm by Eumenos



415

Sicily, Syracuse. End of Second Democracy, 415-405 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (17.2g). Obverse and reverse dies signed by Eukleidas and Eumenos. Last quadriga left: the charioteer holding kentron in outstretched right hand; reins in left; above, Nike (Victory) flying right to crown charioteer; below horses, EV in exergue; two dolphins confronted. Reverse: [ΣΥΡΑΚΟ]ΣΙΩΝ (Σ retrograde). Head of Arethusa left wearing earring and with choker; below neck truncation, EV; around, four dolphins. SNG ANS 260. Under 27 (10/18). Lightly toned. Very rare. **Nearly Extremely Fine.**

In the last quarter of the fifth century BC there was a significant change in the Syracusan tetradrachm coinage. Individual artists began signing their work on the dies and, as the series progressed, the representation of the victorious charioteer took on a more realistic three-quarter-face appearance that gave the scene something closer to a three-dimensional character.

This handsome specimen comes at the beginning of the transitional phase. While it bears two signatures, on obverse and reverse, the quadriga is still shown in profile as on the earlier fifth century issues. Both signatures appear as "EV" though two artists are probably involved here, likely Eukleidas and Eumenos.

Estimated Value..... \$7,000 - 8,000

The Hunter Collection





LOT 4005



LOT 4012



LOT 4013



LOT 4021



LOT 4022



LOT 4024



LOT 4030



LOT 4032



LOT 4033



LOT 4065



LOT 4072



LOT 4103



LOT 4108



LOT 4111



LOT 4121



LOT 4122



LOT 4132

Beautiful Syrakuse Gold 100 Litrai struck 405-400 BC





4019

Sicily, Syrakuse. Gold 100 Litrai or Double Dekadrachm (5.8g) struck ca. 405-400 BC. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Head of Arethusa left, her hair bound in sphendone adorned with stars, wearing triple-pendant earring and beaded necklace; to right, pellet. Reverse: Youthful Herakles kneeling right, strangling Nemean lion. SNG ANS 326; Berend 13; de Ciccio 51. **Extremely Fine.**

This charming gold 100-litrai piece of the early fourth century BC dates to the time of the Syrakusan tyrant Dionysios I. The female head, presumably representing the fountain nymph Arethusa, is similar to that appearing on the medallic silver decadrachms engraved by the artist Kimon, and some specimens do bear the abbreviated signatures of Kimon and Euainetos. The reverse type of Herakles grappling with the Nemean lion is probably symbolic of Dorian Syrakuse acting as the champion of the Hellenic cause against the barbarian aggression of the Carthaginians.

Estimated Value \$10,000 - 13,000

The Hunter Collection.

Highly Desirable Syracuse Gold 100 Litrai signed by the artist "A," 400-370 BC



4020

Sicily, Syrakuse. Dionysios I, 405-367 BC. Gold 100 Litrai or Double Dekadrachm (5.78g) struck ca. 400-370 BC. Obverse signed by the artist "A." Head of Arethusa left, her hair in ampyx and sphendone adorned with stars, wearing triple-pendant earring and necklace; before, pellet; behind, A. Reverse: Herakles, kneeling right, strangling the Nemean lion. Bérend 23; Rizzo pl. 50, 12; De Ciccio 12 A. As is the norm for this rare issue, struck from somewhat rusty dies. **Extremely Fine.**

Artist "A" worked concurrently with Euainetos at Syrakuse. At some time fairly soon after the dies of this coin were produced, "A" was joined by artist "K," and coins were struck with "AK" behind the head. These 100 Litrai types were issued in prodigious amounts to pay the mercenaries who swelled the armies of Dionysios. As the troops did not squirrel away their gold, but despoiled themselves of it, these coins were by and large quickly melted down, leaving few extant today.

Estimated Value \$8,000 - 9,000

Ex Wolfen Family Foundation, purchased from Bank Len early 1970s.

Famous Kimon Signed Syrakuse AR Dekadrachm.
Dionysios I struck 405- 400 BC





4021

Sicily, Syrakuse. Dionysios I, 406-367 BC. Silver Dekadrachm (43.15g) struck ca. 405-400 BC. A magnificent product of the master die engraver. *Signed twice by Kimon.* Fast quadriga left, the female charioteer wearing long chiton and holding kentron in her right hand, reins in her left; above, Nike (Victory) flying right to crown charioteer; in exergue, shield, cuirass flanked by greaves, and crested Attic helmet arrayed on a horizontal step, upon which is inscribed ΑΘΛΑ. *Reverse:* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩ. Head of Arethusa left, hair bound by ampyx inscribed K and netted sphendone, wearing single-pendant earring and beaded necklace; around, four dolphins; that below neck truncation, inscribed KIMON. Jongkees 3 (A/γ; same dies); SNG Lockett 988 (same dies); McClean 2734 (same dies). Cf. The Millennium Collection, Lot 12 (same dies). Fine die crack vertically through eye, as is usual with this die. Lightly toned. **Extremely Fine.**

Long considered the masterpiece of Greek coinage.

The classic elegance of Kimon's interpretation of the head of the fountain nymph Arethusa is shown to full advantage on this superbly preserved medallic dekadrachm of the late fifth century BC. *The master engraver's signature appears twice on this reverse die, once as an initial on the ampyx above the nymph's forehead and again, in full, on the dolphin below the truncation.* Kimon's dekadrachms are often dated a little earlier than those of Euainetos. In reality, they are probably contemporary with the latter's initial issues, but their production did not extend over as many years.

The typical victorious charioteer theme of the obverse appears to take on a new meaning in this series with the addition of the inscription ΑΘΛΑ (prizes) in minute lettering on the step supporting the array of arms. *The victory in this case has a military rather than an agonistic connotation and presumably refers to the spoils of war during the protracted struggle with the Carthaginians. Another possible interpretation of the inferred military success is the famous Syrakusan victory over the Athenians in 413 BC.*

Estimated Value \$100,000 - 125,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Numismatic Fine Arts XXX, 8 December 1992, lot 21.

Remarkable Quality Dekadrachm of Syrakuse.
Dionysios I, struck 400-390 BC





4022

Sicily, Syrakuse. Dionysios I, 405-367 BC. Silver Dekadrachm (43.49g) struck ca. 400-390 BC. *Unsigned dies by Euainetos*. Fast quadriga left, the charioteer holding long kentron in his right hand and reins in his left; above, Nike (Victory) flying right to crown charioteer; in exergue, shield, cuirass flanked by greaves, and crested Attic helmet arrayed on a horizontal spear. *Reverse*: Σ - ΥΡΑ - Κ - Ο - ΣΙΩΝ. Head left of Arethusa, wreathed in grain leaves, wearing triple-pendant earring and beaded necklace; to right, scallop shell; around, four dolphins. SNG ANS 372; Dewing 904-906 (all from the same dies); Gallatin O.XI-R.E.I; cf. Rizzo pl. 54, 1 (reverse) and 4 (same obverse die). Excellent metal, well struck on both sides and delicately toned. *A truly remarkable example. Extremely Fine.*

The magnificent series of Syrakusan dekadrachms issued under the tyrant Dionysios I (405-367 BC) and designed by the master engravers Euainetos and Kimon and their schools were destined to exert an important influence over the later fourth century issues of many Greek states. War with the Carthaginians required large sums of money for the payment of mercenary troops, and it may be presumed that this was the principal reason for the production of these medallic pieces. Although unsigned, this specimen is clearly the work of the school of Euainetos, and the dies may well have been engraved by the master himself.

Estimated Value\$50,000 - 60,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Len 52, 15 May 1991, lot 24; Sternberg 20, 20 April 1988, lot 409; Münzen & Medallen 53, 29 November 1977, lot 44.



Lovely Syrakuse Dekadrachm by Euainetos, 405-400 BC



4023

Sicily, Syrakuse. Dionysios I, 405-367 BC. Silver Dekadrachm (42.39g) struck 405-400 BC. *Unsigned dies by Euainetos.* Charioteer driving galloping quadriga left, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left, Nike (Victory) flying right above to crown the charioteer, below, military harness, shield, greaves, cuirass and Attic helmet, connected by a horizontal spear. *Reverse:* Head of Arethusa left, wreathed in grain ears, wearing a triple-pendant earring and a necklace, four dolphins swim around her. Gallatin, obv. R.III, rev. C.II; Rizzo pl. LIV, 8 (Boston MFA 421); Hirmer pl. 34, 104. A lovely example and nicely toned. **Choice Very Fine.**

The Syrakusan dekadrachms produced at the close of the fifth century BC by masters such as Kimon and Euainetos have long been the icons of ancient Greek numismatics, earning a British archaeologist Sir Arthur Evans's said "the admiration of the ancient and modern world." "Italian pottery cups," notes Kraay (ACG, p. 232), "have a facsimile [of the dekadrachm] set in the base, no doubt imitating silver vessels, which incorporated actual dekadrachms." The treatment of Arethusa on these coins has become a definition of classical beauty, while the coins' medallic size and stately artistry have made them centerpieces of Greek collections.

Like Syrakusan gold fractions struck at about the same time, these high-value coins were issued for some extraordinary purpose. Most likely this would be war, issued to provide financial support for mercenary troops, ships and supplies to wage battle, especially during this period against Carthage. The coin's beauty and artistry, meanwhile, were bold symbols of the glory of Syrakuse, a message that would be broadcast to allies and enemies alike.

Estimated Value\$25,000 - 30,000

Ex Wolfen Family Foundation; Ex Bank Leu, sale 15, Zurich (4-5 May 1976), lot 119; Dr. J.H. Judd Collection, Hess-Leu sale 1957, lot 113; Baron v. Schenck Collection, Hirsch, sale 33 (1913), lot 464.

Stunning Syrakuse Dionysios I, 405-367 BC Tetradrachm by Eukleidas



Lot 4024



4024

Sicily, Syrakuse. Dionysios I, 405-367 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (17.32g) struck ca. 405-395 BC. *Dies by Eukleidas (unsigned).* Charioteer driving quadriga left, holding kentron in left hand, reins in both; Nike (Victory) flying above to crown the charioteer; star above horses (a very rare usage of an obverse symbol in this series); grain ear left in exergue. *Reverse:* Head of Arethusa left, her hair in an ampyx and sphendone, wearing a loop earring and necklace, surrounded by four dolphins. Bold, fluid motion of the horses. Tudeer 87; Boston MFA 419; Gulbenkian 296; Dewing 852; de Hirsch 609. Even medium gray toning. A most beautiful example of this desirable issue. Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$15,000 - 20,000

Ex Wolfen Family Foundation, Ex Bank Leu sale 15, Zürich (May 4 and 5, 1976), lot 115; Dr. J.H. Judd Collection.

Lovely Syrakuse Gold Dekadrachm 405-395 BC

4025

Sicily, Syrakuse. Second Democracy, Dionysius I, 405-395 BC. Gold Dekadrachm or 50 Litrai (2.88 g). ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Young male head facing left; partial letters behind. Reverse: Free horse prancing right.; [ΣΥΠΑ] ΟΣΙΩ[N] below two fine exergue lines. SNG ANS 340-344; SNG Cop. 688; Gulbenkian—. Some minor marks in the reverse field. Well struck in high relief. *A lovely little Syrakusan jewel.* Rare NGC graded Choice AU; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 5/5.

Probably by the master Enainetos.

Estimated Value \$5,000 - 6,000



Lustrous Syrakuse AR Stater of Timoleon & Third Democracy, 344-317 BC



4026

Sicily, Syrakuse. Timoleon and Third Democracy, 344-317 BC. Silver Stater (8.63g). Corinthian weight. Struck 344-335 BC. Pegasus flying left. Reverse: ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Head of Athena right wearing unadorned Corinthian helmet. SNG ANS 496-507; Calciati 2. Lustrous. Superb Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$1,500 - 2,000

The Hunter Collection.

Stunning Syrakuse Agathokles Gold Stater, struck 305-289 BC



4027

Sicily, Syrakuse. Agathokles, 317-289 BC. Gold Stater or Double Dekadrachm (5.66g) struck ca. 305-289 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing Corinthian helmet adorned with a griffin. Reverse: Winged thunderbolt, royal title above and below; beneath, Φ. Berend, *For* pl. 9, 6, SNG ANS 702 var, Gulbenkian 339. A beautiful example of this lettered type. Very rare. Extremely Fine.

Known from six obverse and seven reverse dies, this handsome and short-lived coinage was clearly struck for a specific occasion, most likely in conjunction with preparations for renewed war with Carthage.

Estimated Value \$6,000 - 8,000

Ex Wolfen Family Foundation, purchased from Bank Leu early 1970s.

Syrakuse. Agathokles, 317-289 BC. Gold Dekadrachm



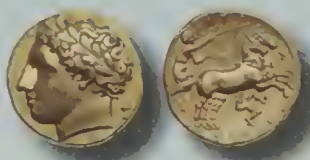
4028

Sicily, Syrakuse. Agathokles, 317-289 BC. Gold Dekadrachm or 50 Litrai (4.3g) struck ca. 317-310 BC. Laureate head left of young Apollo; to right, grain ear. *Reverse*: ΣΥΡ - AK - [ΟΣ - Ι] - Ω[N]. Fast biga right, the charioteer holding kentron in outstretched right hand, reins in left; below horses, triskeles. SNG ANS 553; Bérénd, *l'or*, 1; SNG Lloyd 1473; Jameson 858. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 5,000

The Hunter Collection.

Desirable Gold Dekadrachm of Agathokles, struck 317-311 BC



4029

Sicily, Syrakuse. Agathokles, 317-289 BC. Gold Dekadrachm or 50 Litrai (4.26g) struck ca. 317-311 BC. Laureate head of Apollo left; behind, kantharos. *Reverse*: Charioteer driving biga right, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left; below, triskeles. Cf. SNG ANS 552; SNG Cop 747 (no symbol); BMC 339. A few old obverse scratches. **Choice Very Fine.**

Estimated Value \$2,500 - 3,000

Ex Wolfen Family Foundation, purchased from Bank Leu early 1970s.



Stunning Syrakuse Agathokles, 317-289 BC. AR Tetradrachm





4030

Sicily, Syrakuse. Agathokles, 317-289 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (17.0g) struck ca. 305-295 BC. KOPAZ. Head of Persephone right, hair wreathed in grain leaves and loose down her neck, wearing pendant earring. Reverse: ΑΓΑ[ΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ]. Nike (Victory), naked to waist, standing slightly right, holding hammer in right hand, nail in left, affixing helmet to trophy of arms; to right, triskeles. SNG ANS 665; Gulbenkian 331. A magnificent example with an extraordinary artistic rendering of Nike. Lustrous. Superb Extremely Fine.

Agathokles, tyrant of Syrakuse (317-289 BC), spent much of his reign in conflict with the Carthaginians. This elegantly styled tetradrachm, issued around 300 BC, bears the name of Agathokles on the reverse, where it accompanies a graceful standing figure of Nike. The symbolism probably relates to Agathokles bold invasion of Africa, where he almost succeeded in capturing Carthage itself. The type is curiously similar to a contemporary issue of Seleukos I, Nikator at the eastern end of the Greek world, though whether one or the other served as a prototype is unclear. The obverse features a head of Persephone who is named *Kore* (Maiden) in the inscription behind. Her substitution for the usual Arethusa head would seem to be part of Agathokles' attempt to unite the various Sicilian Greek factions under his leadership.

Estimated Value \$5,000 - 7,000

The Hunter Collection.

Lustrous Gold Drachm of Syrakuse. Hieron II, 275-215 BC



4031

Sicily, Syrakuse. Hieron II, 275-215 BC. Gold Drachm or 100 Litrai (4.2g) struck ca. 269-215 BC. Head of Persephone left, hair wreathed in grain-leaves and loose down her neck, wearing pendant earring and beaded necklace; to right, poppy head. *Reverse:* IEP-ΩNOΣ. Fast biga right, the charioteer holding kentron in left hand. As usual, struck from slightly rusty dies. Traces of double striking on reverse noted. *Rare variety absent in most collections.* Lustrous. Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value ————— \$3,000 - 4,000

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Monumental Double AR Shekel of Carthago Nova.
Time of Hannibal, struck 220 BC





4032
 Spain, Carthago Nova. The Barcids. Time of Hannibal, ca. 221-208 BC. Silver Double Shekel (14.7g). Minted at Carthago Nova, ca. 220 BC. Laureate, bearded head left of Herakles-Melkart(?), the strongly Semitic features suggesting Hamilcar Barca (father of Hannibal), with heavy, knotted club over far shoulder. Reverse: Mahout wearing long cloak and cap(?), holding goad in right hand, and riding African elephant right. CNH 13 (*same dies*); Gulbenkian 389 (*same dies*); Robinson, *Essays-Mattingly*, 6a (*same dies*). Boldly struck in high relief and well centered. A powerful portrait of the finest style of the period. *Probably the finest known specimen. Superb Extremely Fine.*

Rome's success in the First Punic War (241 BC) and the subsequent uprising of the former Punic allies in North Africa (the Libyan Revolt) forced the Carthaginians to reassess their formerly dominant position in the western Mediterranean region. Hamilcar Barca, a member of a noted aristocratic family of Carthage, made his eldest son Hannibal swear a sacred oath to "never be a friend of Rome." The family then moved to Spain "to call a new world into existence to redress the balance of the old." Here Hamilcar began preparations for an attack on the Roman Republic, but he was not destined to live to see the fulfillment of his plans. His son-in-law and successor Hasdrubal (228-221 BC), the founder of Carthago Nova, continued the work, and in 218/217 BC Hannibal was ready to launch the invasion into Italy. Rome was totally unprepared for a wintertime attack from the north, and, thus, the epic story of Hannibal's crossing of the Alps with a contingent of elephants has become the stuff of legend. In the ensuing fifteen-year war, Hannibal ultimately failed to bring about the destruction of the Roman Republic, but of all Rome's opponents he came closest to overthrowing the state that was to dominate the Mediterranean region over the following six hundred years. This silver double shekel is one of the rarest and most remarkable types of the Barcid coinage. The bearded head of Melkart was interpreted by Robinson as a portrait of Hamilcar, father of Hannibal and founder of the dynasty in Spain.

Estimated Value \$70,000 - 80,000

The Hunter Collection; Purchased from Ed Waddell at NYINC in 1990s.





4033

Sicily, Syrakuse. Fifth Democracy, 214-212 BC. Silver 16 Litrai (13.54g). Laureate, bearded head of Zeus left. *Reverse:* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Nike (Victory) driving fast quadriga right, holding reins in both hands and kentron in left; below horses' forelegs, XI. Burnett, SNR 62, pl. 8, D3 = Gulbenkian 358 (*same dies*). Attractively toned. *A fantastic example of powerful Hellenistic style. Superb Extremely Fine.*

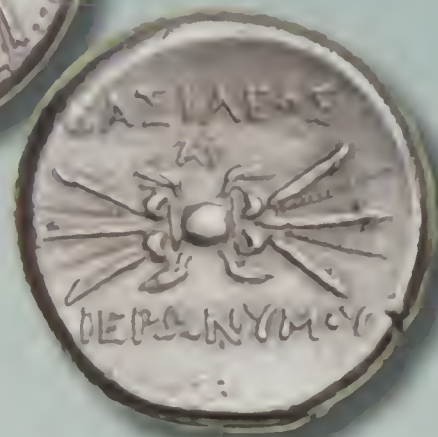


This handsome Hellenistic rendering of the head of Zeus, produced at the very end of the period of the city's independence, provides a fitting final testament to the magnificence of the Syrakusan coinage over the preceding three centuries. Its issue should be set against the backdrop of turmoil in the city following the rejection of the Roman alliance by Syrakuse's last king Hieronymos (215-214 BC). His subsequent assassination led to the reestablishment of democratic government in Syrakuse (Fifth Democracy, 214-212 BC) and the city's subsequent siege and capture by the Romans under M. Claudius Marcellus. The Nike in a galloping four-horse chariot on the reverse speaks to the forlorn hope of the Sicilian Greeks that they could withstand the onslaught of the Roman forces.

Estimated Value\$40,000 - 50,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Numismatic Fine Arts XII, 23-24 March 1983, lot 30.

Syrakuse. Hieronymos,
215-214 BC. AR 10 Litrai



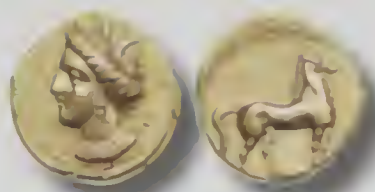
4034

Sicily, Syrakuse. Hieronymos, 215-214 BC. Silver 10 Litrai (8.47g). Diademed head of Hieronymos left sporting a sideburn. Reverse: Horizontal winged thunderbolt, above, Δ ΕΠΙΧΡΥΣΗΝΟΣ (O13/R22); cf. Leu 15, 1976, lot 135 (same dies). Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value

\$1,000 - 1,300

Very Desirable Carthage Gold Stater struck 350-320 BC



4035

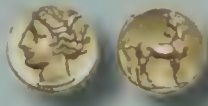
Carthage. Gold Stater (9.23g) struck 350-320 BC. Wreathed head of Tanit left wearing a triple-pendant earring and necklace. Reverse: Horse, its mane proud, standing right. Jenkins & Lewis Group III, MAA 4. A very pleasing example. Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value

\$5,000 - 6,000

Ex Wolfen Family Foundation, purchased from Bank Leu early 1970s.

Carthage Elektrum Fifth Shekel struck 320-310 BC



4036

Carthage. Elektrum Fifth Shekel (1.5g) struck ca. 320-310 BC. Head left of Tanit, hair wreathed with grain leaves, wearing single-drop earring and heavy necklace with pendants. *Reverse*: Horse standing right, head reverted; to left of forelegs, pellet. Jenkins & Lewis Group IV, 235. Attractive natural golden highlights. Lustrous surfaces. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$2,000 - 2,500

The Hunter Collection.

Carthage Second Punic War. Billon Tridrachm, struck 203-201 BC



4037

Carthage. Second Punic War. Billon Tridrachm (9.2g) ca. 203-201 BC. Wreathed head of Tanit left, wearing triple-pendant earring; the profile wide-faced with a thin, sharply defined nose and forehead. *Reverse*: Horse walking right, its head reversed, raising front leg. *El Djem* hoard type, cf. SNG Cop 392. Trivial earthen deposits on reverse. Very rare. **Nearly Extremely Fine.**

This lovely coin with its earthy Tanit and semi-ethereal horse was probably the last coin issue of Carthage. It was most likely struck after the invasion of North Africa by Publius Cornelius Scipio in 204 BC and until some months following Hannibal's defeat at the Battle of Zama in the fall of 202 BC with the crippling peace treaty the Carthaginian assembly accepted.

Estimated Value \$1,500 - 2,000

The Hunter Collection; purchased from the Goldberg's January 15, 1983.

Rare "Siege of Carthage" 149-146 BC, Gold 2/5 Shekel



4038

Carthage. Third Punic War, ca. 149-146 BC. Gold Serrate Two-Fifths Shekel (3.0g). Head of Tanit, grain-wreathed, left, wearing single pendant earring. *Reverse*: Horse walking right; pellet before its chest. Jenkins & Lewis group XVIII, 506 var. (pellet below leg); SNG Cop 401 var (pellet below leg). Well struck and unusually well centered. Very rare. **Choice Very Fine.**

H.R. Baldus ("Ein 146 v. Chr. verbrannter Geldbörseninhalte aus Karthago," *Chiron* 33 [2003]) put forth the compelling argument that coins of this serrated issue were struck from melted jewelry contributed in the summer of 149 BC by the women of Carthage after the Roman siege of their city had begun. The ancient Greek historian Diodorus Siculus tells us that "in preparation of the coming siege [of Carthage]...women shave off their hair to be woven into cords for use in catapults and contribute their gold jewelry to help finance the war effort" (Diodorus Siculus 32.9).

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,500

The Hunter Collection.

Marvelous Akanthos AR Tetradrachm struck 470-430 BC





4039

Macedonia, Acanthus / Akanthos. Silver Tetradrachm (16.9g) struck ca. 470-430 BC. Lioness right, head facing, attacking bull collapsing left, head reverted and grounded; above, pellet-in-annulet; in exergue, floral motif; beaded border and exergual line. *Reverse:* Quadripartite incuse square. Cf. Desneux Type G (position of bull's head); otherwise unpublished. Attractive antique toning. An outstanding finely detailed example. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

A lion attacking a bull was an ambitious design for die-engravers of the archaic period, and their efforts often resulted in a somewhat confused appearance. On this specimen, however, the artist has successfully represented his subject with an unusual degree of clarity. The symbolism may be Anatolian in origin and relate to the worship of Cybele. However, lions and wild bulls are known to have abounded in this region, and such scenes of combat may well have been familiar to the citizens of Akanthos. The city was situated on the isthmus connecting the peninsula of Acte with Chalcidice and was founded by colonists from the island of Andros. Early issues, commencing in the last quarter of the sixth century, lacked an ethnic but the full city name was added surrounding the square during the 460s BC.

Estimated Value\$12,000 - 16,000

The Hunter Collection.



Magnificent Mende AR Tetradrachm struck 430-423 BC





4040

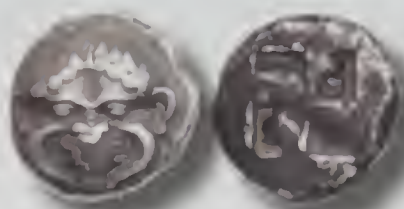
Macedonia, Mende. Silver Tetradrachm (17.5g) struck ca. 430-423 BC. Bearded Dionysos reclining left, head three-fourths right, holding kantharos in raised right hand, atop ass walking right; below, bunch of grapes on branch. *Reverse:* MEN - ΔΑ - Ι - ΟΝ. Grapevine with four clusters of fruit within linear frame; all within square incuse. Die combination not documented in the major references. Noe Group III, cf. 81 (no grape branch on obverse; fifth cluster on reverse), 85 (*same reverse die*). Delicate natural grey toning deepening within the recesses. Well struck in high relief. **Extremely Fine/Very Fine.**

Mende was a colony of Eretria and was celebrated for the excellent quality of its wine. The wealth derived from this source helped to finance an extensive series of silver tetradrachms during the third quarter of the fifth century BC. Not surprisingly, the types of this coinage celebrate Dionysos, god of wine, and similar designs were used for the stamps on the wine amphorae. The deity is shown in a relaxed pose, doubtless in a state of intoxication, reclining on the back of an ass and holding a large wine cup or kantharos. The reverse type is also on a viticultural theme and features a vine with bunches of grapes.

Estimated Value \$12,000 - 16,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Superior Stamp & Coin, June 2 1992, lot 4394.

Impressive Neapolis "Gorgon Head" Stater, 500-480 BC



4041

Macedonia, Neapolis. Silver Stater (9.86g) ca. 500-480 BC. Facing gorgoneion, tongue protruding. Reverse: Quadripartite incuse square. SNG ANS 406-419, *Tratte* I, 1740; Dewing 1064. Deep purple-gray. Bold types. Nearly Extremely Fine/About Very Fine.

Estimated Value\$4,000 - 5,000

Ex Wolfen Family Foundation, purchased from Bank Leu early 1970s.

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Remarkable Alexander I, 498-454 BC. AR Oktadrachm





4042

Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander I, 498-454 BC. Silver Oktadrachm (28.6g) struck ca. 492-479 BC. Horseman, wearing petasos and chlamys, carrying two spears, leading horse right. *Reverse:* Quadripartite incuse square. SNG ANS 1 = Rosen 17, SNG Lockett 1266. Soft gray toning. Extremely rare. Excellent metal for issue, and unusually well struck. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

The tribal coinages of Macedonia and Thrace share many common characteristics. This coin clearly points to the existence of some kind of tribal alliance which is hardly surprising in the light of their brief period of issue, probably no more than about three and half decades from the late sixth to the early fifth century BC. The obligation to pay tribute in silver to the Persian Empire led to the production of very large denominations, examples of which are more often found within Achaemenid territory than in their area of manufacture. This silver oktadrachm was long attributed to the Bisaltai, a powerful Thraco-Macedonian tribe that occupied land west of the Strymon River, which included the argentiferous mountains separating the Valley of Strymon from Mygdonia. Recent evidence, though, now suggests that this was the earliest issue of Alexander I of Macedon, struck while he was allied with the tribes against the Persians. Out of diplomatic necessity, Alexander would logically strike coins that his allies would find acceptable and familiar. After the defeat of the Persians at the Battle of Plataea in 479 BC, thus ending their invasion of Greece, and their retreat into Asia Minor, Alexander I acquired all of the Bisaltai territory as far the Strymon, including the silver-rich mines. At some point afterwards, he began adding his name to the reverse of similar type of oktadrachms.



Although issued anonymously, this handsome oktadrachm was probably struck under Alexander I of Macedon (ca. 498-454 BC). An otherwise identical oktadrachm actually bears the name of Alexander around the incuse square on the reverse (Kraay, *Archaic and Classical Greek Coins*, 495). The obverse depicts a huntsman walking beside his horse, a type that appears also on the coinage of the Bisalti tribe.

Estimated Value\$15,000 - 20,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Superior Stamp & Coin NYINC Auction, December 8-9, 1995, lot 807.

Magnificent AR Tetradrachm of Philip II struck under Kassander



4043

Macedonian Kingdom. Philip II, 359-336 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (14.36g) minted at Pella 323 BC. *Struck under Philip III and Kassander as regent.* Laureate head of Zeus facing right. *Reverse:* Naked youth on horseback right, carrying palm; coiled serpent below; Boeotian shield below raised foreleg. Le Rider 525a; cf. SNG ANS 449. Well centered on a large flan. Exceptionally fine style for this period at Pella. Lustrous. Superb Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$2,000 - 3,000

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 64 (Sept. 24, 2003) Lot 84

Lustrous Tetradrachm of Philip II, 359-336 BC



4044

Macedonian Kingdom. Philip II, 359-336 BC. Struck under Silver Tetradrachm (14.3g). Minted at Amphipolis *under Kassander as regent.* Laureate head of Zeus right. *Reverse:* Youth holding a palm frond on horseback right, dolphin with large snout below horse's belly; II below its raised foreleg. Le Rider pl. 46, 19; Troxell Studies group 9, 331-2; SNG ANS 751. A very choice specimen. Lustrous. Nearly Mint State

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,300

The Hunter Collection.

Macedonian Kingdom. Philip II, 359-336 BC. AR Tetradrachm minted at Amphipolis



4045

Macedonian Kingdom. Philip II, 359-336 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (14.1g). Minted at Amphipolis, ca. 316 BC or later. *Philip II reissue by Kassander as regent.* Laureate head of Zeus right. *Reverse:* ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Naked youth riding right, holding palm in right hand, reins in left, below horse's belly, wreath; below raised foreleg, pellet within II. Troxell group 9, 328-330; SNG ANS 747-748; Le Rider pl. 46, 14. Delicately toned with soft pastel colors. Lustrous. Superb Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,300

The Hunter Collection.

Desirable Gold Distater of Alexander III, the Great, 336-323 BC



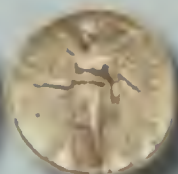
4046

Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III, the Great, 336-323 BC. Gold Distater (17.23 g). Mint of Amphipolis, c. 330-320 BC. Head of Athena right in crested Corinthian helmet ornamented with serpent. Reverse: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing left, holding wreath and stylis; in left field, trident head. Price 171; SNG Cop. 622; Troxell 532. A pleasing problem-free example. Wellstruck in high relief. **Nearly Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$15,000 - 20,000

Ex Morton & Eden, Oct. 24, 201, lot 97; Spink, London, June 30, 1965.

Superb Gold Stater of Alexander III, the Great, struck under Philoxenos, 325-323 BC



4047

Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III, the Great, 336-323 BC. Gold Stater (8.6g). Minted at Miletos, under Philoxenos, 325-323 BC. Head of Athena right wearing a crested Attic helmet adorned with a coiled serpent, three of her locks, curling tendrils. Reverse: Nike (Victory) standing left holding wreath in outstretched hand and stylis in other; HA monogram in left field. Price 2078; SNG Ashmolean 2774. Lovely style. Finely detailed and a superb figure of Nike. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$2,500 - 3,000

The Hunter Collection

Alexander III, the Great, 336-323 BC. Gold Stater struck at Sidon



4048

Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III, the Great, 336-323 BC. Gold Stater (8.6g) minted at Sidon. Struck under Philip III Arrhidaeus, CY 13 (321-0 BC). Head of Athena right wearing a crested Attic helmet decorated with a coiled serpent, and a necklace. Reverse: Nike standing left holding a wreath in her outstretched hand and a stylis in the other, date "N" below wing in left field (the letter has been blundered by the strike). Price 350; Newell *Sidon* 38. Bold details and lustrous. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 5,000

Stunning Gold Stater of Alexander III,
the Great under Ptolemy I



Lot 4049



4049

Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III, the Great, 336-323 BC. Gold Stater (8.59g) minted at Sidon, 316/315 BC. Issued under Ptolemy I Soter as satrap. Head right of Athena, in triple-crested Corinthian helmet adorned with twice-coiled snake right, and wearing beaded necklace. Reverse: [A]ΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike (Victory) standing left, holding wreath in right hand, stylis in left; to left, Σ (year 18). Price 3503 (same reverse die as 3503b). Finely detailed. A remarkable specimen. Lustrous. Nearly Mint State.

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 6,000

The Hunter Collection.

Alexander III, the Great, 336-323 BC. Gold Stater



4050
Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III, the Great, 336-323 BC. Gold Stater (8.5g). Minted at Amphipolis (?), ca. 280-270 BC. Head right of Athena wearing necklace and crested Corinthian helmet adorned with a coiled serpent. *Reverse:* Nike (Victory) standing left holding a wreath and stylis; M monogram above crescent left in outer left field; reversed Σ I monogram below right wing; MO monogram in wreath below left. Price 609. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$2,500 - 3,000

The Hunter Collection.

Desirable Memphis Mint Tetradrachm of Alexander III, the Great



4051
Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III, the Great, 336-323 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (17.24g) minted at Memphis. (Egypt) ca. 325-323 BC. Head of Alexander III, the Great right clad in lion's skin headdress. *Reverse:* Zeus enthroned left, holding eagle in his outstretched hand and scepter in the other; one foot rests on foot-rest; rose in left field; below seat, ΔΙΟ. Price 3971 var. Letters below throne double-struck. *A lifetime issue struck in Egypt.* High relief portrait with soft golden highlights. An outstanding example in fine style from this popular and desirable mint. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 5,000

Gold Stater of Philip III,
Arrhidaios, 323-317 BC,
struck under Perdikkas



4052

Macedonian Kingdom. Philip III, Arrhidaios, 323-317 BC. Gold Stater (8.6 g) minted at Babylon. Struck under Perdikkas, ca. 324-320 BC. Head of Athena right wearing helmet adorned with a coiled serpent. Reverse: Nike (Victory) standing left, holding wreath in outstretched hand and stylis in the other. AY below left wing, M below right. Price 178. Interesting Athena profile, Sharp and well-centered type. Extremely Fine.

Following the sudden and unexpected death of Alexander the Great at Babylon in 323 BC, the late king's generals decided to place on the throne Alexander's half-brother Philip III Arrhidaios together with Alexander IV, the infant son of Alexander and Roxane. Feeble-minded, Arrhidaios posed no political threat to the generals who were thus free to divide Alexander's empire between them. The late king's coin types were left unchanged, though on some issues the name of Philip replaced that of Alexander. Arrhidaios was ultimately murdered in 317 BC, the victim of Alexander the Great's mother Olympias, while Alexander IV was executed by Kassander in 309 BC.

Estimated Value \$2,500 - 3,000

The Hunter Collection

Demetrios I, Poliorketes, 306-283 BC. AR Tetradrachm minted at Salamis



4053

Macedonian Kingdom. Demetrios I, Poliorketes, 306-283 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (16.7g). Minted at Salamis, ca. 300-295 BC. Nike (Victory) standing left on prow of galley, supporting salpinx with right hand, holding stylis in left. Reverse: ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΑΛΑΜΙΝΟΣ. Nude Poseidon advancing left, brandishing trident in right hand, chlamys wrapped around left, to left and right monograms. Newell 22 (pl. II, 14). Faint signs of old cleaning. Uniform light grey toning with golden highlights. Choice Very Fine.

It was only after the defeat and death of his father Antigonos Monophthalmos at Ipsos (301 BC) that Demetrios Poliorketes began striking coins in his own name, initially with the types of Alexander the Great (Herakles head/seated Zeus). Soon, however, a splendid new type was introduced at Demetrios' Cypriot mint of Salamis, the obverse showing Nike alighting on the forepart of a defeated galley, the reverse a magnificent striding Poseidon. This was in commemoration of Demetrios' celebrated naval victory over Ptolemy of Egypt in the Battle of Salamis resulting in his capture of Cyprus. The type was later struck at other mints under the control of Demetrios.

Estimated Value \$3,000 - 4,000

The Hunter Collection.

Splendid Demetrios I, Poliorketes, 306-283 BC. AR Tetradrachm minted at Amphipolis



054

Macedonian Kingdom. Demetrios I, Poliorketes, 306-283 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (17g). Minted at Amphipolis, ca. 291-290 BC. Diademed and horned head of young Demetrios right. *Reverse:* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Half-draped Poseidon seated left on rock, holding a pluster in outstretched right hand, resting left on trident; to left and right, monograms. Newell 11 (pl. X, 6). Underlying luster present with a touch of natural iridescence. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Demetrios I, Poliorketes (the Besieger) was born in 336 BC, the son of Antigonos Monophthalmos (the One-Eyed) who held a high command in the army of Alexander the Great. In the confused period following the unexpected death of the Macedonian conqueror at the age of only thirty-three, Antigonos emerged as one of the most powerful of the Diadochi, and it was he who came closest to reuniting all of Alexander's former Empire. In 301 BC, Antigonos perished in the battle of Ipsos where he was opposed by the combined forces of the other Diadochi. Demetrios survived his father's downfall, and in 294 BC managed to ascend the Macedonian throne, thereby founding a dynasty that was destined to survive until the end of the kingdom. His coin types all follow a maritime theme and are commemorative of his important naval victory over Ptolemy of Egypt at Salamis in 306 BC that resulted in the capture of Cyprus.

This handsome portrait tetradrachm issued at Amphipolis shows a seated figure of Poseidon, brother of Zeus and ruler of the sea. The horn on the royal portrait also refers to Poseidon, as the bull was the sacred animal of the god.

Estimated Value \$5,000 - 7,500

the Hunter Collection.

Exquisite Demetrios I, Poliorketes, 306-283 BC AR Tetradrachm





4055

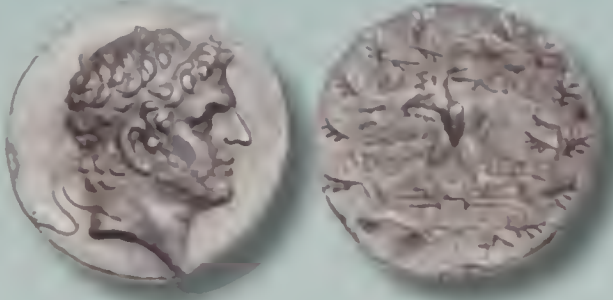
Macedonian Kingdom. Demetrios I, Poliorketes, 306-283 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (16.7g) struck after 290 BC. Uncertain mint, perhaps in Asia Minor. Diademed head right of Demetrios, with bull's horn. Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Naked Poseidon standing left, holding trident in left hand, resting right foot on rock; to left, eight-pointed star above Δ; to right, A. Newell 160 (pl. XVI, 5-7). Well struck and perfectly centered. Traces of underlying luster with delicate golden highlights. An amazing specimen. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$7,000 - 10,000

The Hunter Collection.



Outstanding Tetradrachm of Perseus, 179-168 BC



4056

Macedonian Kingdom. Perseus, 179-168 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (15.3g). Minted at Pella or Amphipolis, ca. 173-171 BC. *Obverse*: AY. Diademed head of Perseus right. *Reverse*: Eagle, wings spread, standing three-quarters right on thunderbolt; mintmaster's monogram at right; control-mark ΘΕ monogram above, between eagle's legs. All within oak wreath. Mammoth, Perseus 19b; SNG Berry 252. Minute flan flaw on reverse at 7 o'clock. Lightly toned, perfectly centered, and crisply rendered. Outstanding portrait. **Extremely Fine.**

Perseus, son of Philip V, was the last king of Macedon prior to the reduction of the country by the Romans. Succeeding his father in 179 BC, he energetically set about trying to restore the prestige of his kingdom, which had been badly shaken by the disastrous defeat of Philip V by the Romans at Cynoscephalae in 197 BC. However, his activities aroused the suspicions of the Roman Senate, resulting in the Third Macedonian War (171-168 BC). The decisive battle was fought at Pydna, where the Roman general Aemilius Paullus inflicted a crushing defeat on the Macedonians, thus ending the long history of the Macedonian monarchy. Perseus was obliged to adorn the triumph of Paullus through the streets of Rome, and he died two years later as an exile in Italy. In the earlier part of his reign, his coinage was struck at the full Attic weight standard (tetradrachm of about 17 grams), but following the outbreak of war in 171 BC, he was obliged to reduce the standard by about ten percent.

Estimated Value \$2,000 - 2,500

The Hunter Collection, Ex Superior Stamp & Coin, June 2, 1992 Sale, Lot 4402.



Rare Abdera AR Stater struck 411-385 BC



4057

Thrace, Abdera. Silver Stater (12.8g) struck ca. 411-385 BC. [A]BΔH. Griffin seated left, wings slightly spread; to left, cicada. *Reverse:* ΕΠΙΦΙΛΑ / ΔΟΣ. Herakles seated three-quarters left, head facing slightly right, on a rock draped with lion-skin, holding club in right hand. May 396 (A277/P322); SNG Lockett 1132 (*same obverse die*); Gulbenkian 447 (*same reverse die*). Some flatness on the head of Herakles and surrounding area on the reverse. Lightly toned. **Extremely Fine/Choice Very Fine.**

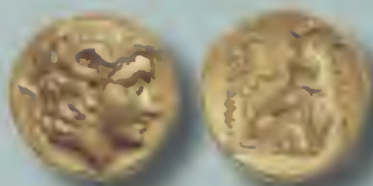


Abdera lay on the southern coast of Thrace, to the east of the mouth of the river Nestus. Originally a colony of Klazomenai founded in the seventh century BC, the city did not really begin to flourish until ca. 544 BC when the site was re-occupied by colonists from Teos, refugees from the Persian occupation of their city. Thereafter, Abdera achieved great prosperity, and its coinage commenced within a decade or so of its re-founding. As the coinage of Teos seems to have begun at about the same time, it was agreed that at the mother city, the griffin should face to the right, while at Abdera it should face in the opposite direction. The fabulous creature with a lion's body and the head and wings of an eagle was the civic device of the mother city and was brought with them to their new home. The attractive reverse type of this late fifth-early fourth century issue shows Herakles resting on a rock and is one of a series of Abderite tetradrachms depicting different gods and goddesses.

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 6,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Superior Stamp & Coin, June 2, 1992, lot 4403.

Lustrous Gold Stater of Lysimachos



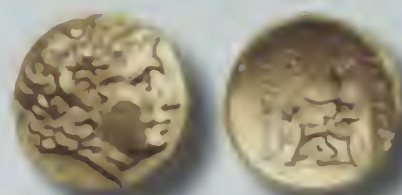
4058

Thracian Kingdom. Lysimachos. 323-281 BC. Gold Stater (8.5 g). Diademed head of the deified Alexander, the Great right, with horn of Ammon. *Reverse* Athena Nikephoros enthroned left, holding Nike in her extended right hand, resting left elbow on shield with aegis; in left field, caduceus. Thompson -; Muller 109. Struck from somewhat worn dies. Lustrous. Nearly Mint State.

Estimated Value \$5,000 - 6,000



Attractive Gold Stater of Lysimachos, 323-281 BC



4059

Thracian Kingdom. Lysimachos, 323-281 BC. Gold Stater (8.3g) uncertain mint, Pella (?). Diademed head of the deified Alexander right wearing horn of Ammon. *Reverse* Athena Nikephoros seated left, two monograms before. Cf. Thompson 241 (similar monograms, letter on throne). Some light marks on the reverse rims and a light scratch in the reverse field near 12 o'clock. Lustrous. Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 5,000

The Hunter Collection.

Fine Style Tetradrachm of Lysimachos,
minted at Lampsakos 297-281 BC



4060

Thracian Kingdom. Lysimachos, 323-281 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (17.00g) minted at Lampsakos, 297-281 BC. Diademed, deified head of Alexander the Great right wearing horn of Ammon. *Reverse*: Athena Nikephoros seated left, holding Nike (Victory); herm in outer left field; KA monogram in inner. Thompson 59; Müller 88. Light slate tone with soft russet hues. Marvelous and expressive portrayal of the deified Alexander the Great. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$1,500 - 2,000

Ex Wolfen Family Foundation, purchased from Bank Leu early 1970s.

Handsome Tetradrachm of Lysimachos, minted at Amphipolis 288-281 BC



1161

Thracian Kingdom. Lysimachos, 305-281 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (17.2g) minted at Amphipolis, 288-281 BC. Diademed head right of deified Alexander the Great, with horn of Ammon. *Reverse* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Athena Nikephoros seated left, her left elbow resting on grounded shield, on her outstretched right hand, Nike (Victory) standing left to crown king's name, behind, spear, to inner left, outer right, and in exergue, monograms. Thompson 207. Well struck, finely detailed and nicely toned. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$1,500 - 2,000

The Hunter Collection

Beautiful Fine Style Larissa AR Stater



4062

Thessaly, Larissa. Mid to late 4th Century BC. Silver Stater (12.24 g). Head of the nymph Larissa three-quarter facing left, wearing plain necklace and drop pendant earring, her hair held by an ampyx; border of dots. *Reverse*: ΛΑΡ above, ΙΣ downwards to the right; ΑΙΩΝ below; bridled horse trotting right, tail upright and looped. See L. Hamburger 98 (April 3, 1933) 545 (*same dies*). A stunning example, sound metal and delicately toned. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$7,000 - 8,000

Ex BCD Thessaly Coll. lot 307; Ex Giessener Munzhandlung 44 (3 April, 1989) 277.

Lovely Larissa AR Drachm struck mid to late 4th century BC



063

Thessaly, Larissa. Silver Drachm (6.05g) struck mid to late 4th century BC. Head facing slightly left of the nymph Larissa, wearing ampyx, triple-drop earring, and wire necklace. *Reverse*: ΛΑΡΙΣ / ΑΙΩΝ. Horse crouching right, about to roll; below, trident left(?). BCD Thessaly II, 323 (*same obverse die*); BCD Thessaly I, 1157. Delicate golden highlights. **Lustrous. Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$1,500 - 2,000

The Hunter Collection.

Lot 4064

No Lot

Fantastic Style Athens AR Tetradrachm struck 465-415 BC





4065

Attica, Athens. Silver Tetradrachm (16.75g) struck ca. 465-415 BC. Head right of Athena in crested Attic helmet adorned with spiral palmette on bowl and three olive leaves above visor, wearing round earring and beaded necklace. Reverse: AΘE. Owl standing right, head facing; to left, olive sprig and crescent moon; all within square incuse. Starr Group II.C, 69 (O62/R64); Seltman 425. Well struck and perfectly centered on sound metal

Very rare and stylistically close to the dekadrachm issues. Absolutely fabulous high relief design. Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value\$30,000 - 40,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Antiqua II, 1975, Lot 6.

Choice Quality Athens AR Tetradrachm struck after 449 BC

4066

Attica, Athens. Silver Tetradrachm (17.0g) struck after 449 BC. Head of Athena right, in crested Attic helmet adorned with curvilinear palmette on bowl and three olive leaves over visor, wearing button earring and wire choker over beaded necklace. *Reverse*: AΘE Owl standing right, head facing; to upper left, olive sprig and crescent. Cf. Starr pl. XXII, 3. Well struck on a large flan and nicely toned with some earthen deposits still present. Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$2,000 - 2,500

The Hunter Collection



Lovely New Style Athens Tetradrachm, minted 130 BC



4067

Attica, Athens. Silver New Style Tetradrachm (16.7g) struck 130 BC. *Antiochos, Karakhan, and Protage magistrates*. Head right of Athena, in triple-crested Attic helmet adorned with palmette on bowl, Pegasus at crown, and four horse protomes above visor, and wearing pendant earring. *Reverse*: AΘE Owl standing right, head facing, on overturned amphora inscribed I, to right, elephant standing right, in fields. ANTIOXO / KAPA / IXOZ / IIPΩ / IOFE; below, ΣΩ around all, laurel wreath. Thompson 398. Lightly toned. Superb Extremely Fine.

The appearance of the name 'Antiochos' combined with an elephant symbol was long regarded by early numismatists as one of the few fixed points in the creation of a satisfactory chronology for the New Style Athenian series. Various attempts were made to establish a common identity between this magistrate and either Antiochos IV (who was living in exile prior to his accession to the Syrian throne in 175 BC) or Antiochos VII (who was in exile in the 140s). However, both Thompson's date for this type (163/162 BC) and Morkholm's more likely estimate of 131/130 BC preclude a direct connection with the Seleukid monarchy. Since Antiochos was a common enough name in Attic prosopography, this magistrate should be regarded as an Athenian aristocrat, with the elephant symbol merely an allusion to the Seleukid dynasty, so many of whose kings bore this name.

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,300

The Hunter Collection

Pleasing Archaic Style Corinthian AR Stater

068

Corinthia, Corinth. Silver Stater (8.6g) struck ca. 405-345 BC. Obverse: Pegasus with curled wing stepping right on exergual line; below belly, koppa and E. Reverse: EY. Head right of Athena in Corinthian helmet; to left, bull's head(?). Cf. Calciati 340 (reverse legend not noted). A remarkable obverse, while the reverse is slightly off-center. Lovely, dark, antique gray toning, slightly iridescent. **Extremely Fine/Very Fine.**



The ancient city of Corinth lay on the isthmus connecting the Peloponnese with central Greece. The Corinthians were great seafarers and established numerous colonies, some of which themselves rose to greatness, the most notable example being the Sicilian city of Syrakuse. The Corinthian silver stater, weighing about 8.6 grams, was a multiple of a drachm weighing 2.87 grams, and was, thus, a tridrachm. However, it also corresponded in weight to an Attic didrachm, thus adding significantly to its popularity in international commerce. The winged horse, or Pegasus, born from the blood of the gorgon Medusa and tamed by Bellerophon, prince of Corinth, was the constant obverse type for the Corinthian coinage as well as of the city's numerous colonies.

In this beautiful example of a fourth century Corinthian stater, Pegasus appears in an unusual pose, standing instead of flying and with curled instead of pointed wings. The style represents a partial revival of the archaic phase of the Corinthian coinage.

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,500

From the Hunter Collection; Ex Superior Stamp & Coin, June 2, 1992, lot 4414.

Beautiful Silver Stater of Sikyon, 340-330 BC



069

Sikyonia, Sikyon. Silver Stater (12.18g) 340-330 BC. Obverse: Chimaira standing left; wreath above; ΣΕ below. Reverse: Dove flying left; N before; all within wreath. BCD Peloponnesos 218 (same dies); BMC 57; NG Cop. 48. Delicate gray toning with underlying luster. Exceptional for this issue. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$2,500 - 3,000

The Jameson Specimen - Olympia. AR Stater struck 385-365 BC





070

Elis, Olympia. Silver Stater (12.22g) struck ca. 385-365 BC. F - A. Head right of Hera in stephane, wearing pendant earring and wire necklace; stephane adorned with five palmettes adjoined with tendrils and H - R - A in the spaces. Reverse: Eagle standing left, head reverted, its left wing raised; around, olive wreath; all within circular incuse. Seltman 301c (EU/ΘΞ; this coin) = Babelon pl. CCXXXII, 2 = Jameson I, 1239. Very rare. Attractively toned and of the finest style. **Extremely Fine.**

The fertile country of Elis in northwestern Peloponnese was the home of Greece's principal sanctuary of Zeus. Situated at Olympia, this was also the site of the famous festival center where, commencing traditionally in 776 BC, the Olympic Games were celebrated every fourth year. The coinage in the name of the Eleans was issued not from the city of Elis itself but from the festival center at Olympia. From the early part of fifth century, an extensive series of coins, principally silver staters, was produced at Olympia honoring both Zeus and his consort Hera. The mints for these coins may even have been situated within the actual temple precincts of the two deities.

This beautiful early fourth century BC stater has the head of Hera on the obverse, her name inscribed on the stephane. The reverse shows an eagle, the bird sacred to Zeus, within an encircling wreath of olive leaves.

Estimated Value \$15,000 - 20,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Superior Stamp & Coin NYINC Auction, December 8-9, 1995, lot 820; Lanz 70, 21 November 1994, lot 75; Numismatic Fine Arts Auction XXV, November 29, 1990, lot 116; Leu 22, 8-9 May 1979, lot 109; Jameson Collection I, lot 1239; and Hirsch XVI, 1906, lot 573.

Crete, Itanos. AR Drachm
struck 330-270 BC



4071

Crete, Itanos. Silver Drachm (5.5g) struck ca. 330-270 BC. Head left of Athena, in crested Attic helmet adorned with palmettes. *Reverse*: ITANION Eagle standing left, head right, its wings folded, to right. Triton holding trident, all within circular incuse. SNG Lockett 2574 var; Svoronos 41 (pl. XIX, 24). Light reverse scratch behind eagle. Rare. Lustrous surfaces and well struck. Superb Extremely Fine.

Situated in a remote location in the extreme northeast of the island of Crete, the town of Itanos dates from Minoan times, though the archaeological evidence for this period is slight. In the third century BC, an Egyptian garrison was established here, and this led to increasing Ptolemaic influence over the politics of the island. However, the issue represented by this attractive silver drachm appears to precede the Egyptian occupation. The types combine the head of Athena with the eagle of Zeus, while the interesting symbol in the reverse field represents the marine deity Triton, son of Poseidon and his consort Amphitrite.

Estimated Value\$4,000 6,000

The Hunter Collection

Fabulous Phaistos AR Stater struck 300-270 BC



Lot 4072



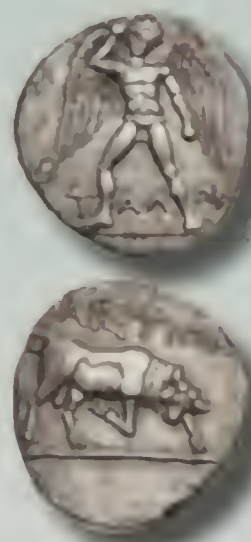
4072

Crete, Phaistos. Silver Stater (10.9g) struck ca. 300-270 BC. T - AA - QN. Naked Talos, wings spread, standing facing on exergual line, poised to throw rock in right hand, holding another rock in his left. *Reverse*: ΦΑΙΣΤΙΝΑ. Bull butting right on exergual line, head facing. Le Rider 62 (pl. XXIV, 4); Svoronos *Nomismatique* 67 (pl. XXIV, 24); BMC 20. Light to medium antique silver-gray toning. An amazing example with an obverse of exquisite artistry. Extremely rare. Extremely Fine.

The ancient Cretan city of Phaistos was situated close to the island's southern coastline, west of its more powerful neighbor Gortyna. A settlement of great antiquity, Phaistos is best known for its Minoan palace and underlying pre-palatial village. The extensive coinage of the place commenced in the mid-fifth century BC and seems to have extended down to the early decades of the third century. The obverse of this late stater has a striking winged nude male figure advancing to front. The inscription names him as Talos, an enigmatic deity whose story is complex and shrouded in mystery. Likely a local, pre-Classical solar deity, Talos was said to be a winged giant made of bronze whose mission was to protect Zeus' beloved Europa while she was in Crete. To do this, Talos would circle the island three times daily, throwing rocks at any approaching ships. In some ancient sources Talos was given to King Minos by Hephaistos, who forged the bronze giant with the aid of the Cyclopes. The most popular version of Talos, though, is perhaps that told in the *Argonautica* of Apollonius of Rhodes. When Jason and the Argonauts arrive off Crete, Talos attempts to stop their landing by lobbing massive stones at them. Instead of blood in his body, the giant is filled with an ichor of molten lead traversing in only one vein from neck to ankle, which is bound shut by a single nail of bronze. To defeat Talos, Medea tricks him, and he loses his single nail. Europa in the myth was a Phoenician princess who was carried off to Crete by Zeus disguised in the form of a bull. A bull is of frequent occurrence on the Phaistian coinage in which form he represents Zeus.

Estimated Value \$15,000 - 20,000

The Hunter Collection: (Worthy of further pedigree research, as this coin was acquired for the Hunter Collection in the 1980's, and its ticket has been lost).



Pontic Kingdom. Mithradates VI, Eupator, 120-63 BC, AR Tetradrachm



4073

Pontic Kingdom. Mithradates VI, *Eupator*, the Great, 120-63 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (16.7g). Minted at Pergamon, dated Bithyno-Pontic Year 212 (85/84 BC), month 11 (August). Diademed head of Mithradates VI right. *Reverse*: Stag grazing left; star in crescent and monogram at left; date "BIΣ" and monogram at right; month "IA" below, all within a Dionysiac wreath of ivy and fruit. Waddington RGAM 16h; Price N.C. 1968, pl. 1, 6. Soft, appealing gray toning. Well struck on a problem-free flan. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

The handsome and extensive coinage of Mithradates VI, *Eupator* of Pontus has long attracted the interest of collectors. This remarkable ruler came to the throne at the age of eleven on the death of his father Mithradates V in 120 BC. He became one of Rome's most implacable enemies and fought a series of campaigns against Sulla, Lucullus, and finally Pompey the Great, who defeated him in 66 BC. His silver tetradrachms are generally large and impressive, some with a realistic portrait, others with idealized features. This superb specimen belongs to the latter category. There are two main varieties of reverse type, one featuring a winged Pegasos and the other a stag, both with their heads lowered as if to drink or graze.

These coins feature a remarkably precise dating system: this specimen bears the numeral BIΣ in the reverse field (= year 212), corresponding to 85/84 BC, of an era commencing in October 297 BC; and in the exergue, the month numeral IA (= 11) fixes the month of issue to August of 85 BC.

Estimated Value \$3,000 - 3,500

The Hunter Collection; Ex Superior Stamp & Coin, June 2, 1992, Lot 4417.



Gorgeous Kyzikos AR Tetradrachm struck third century BC





74

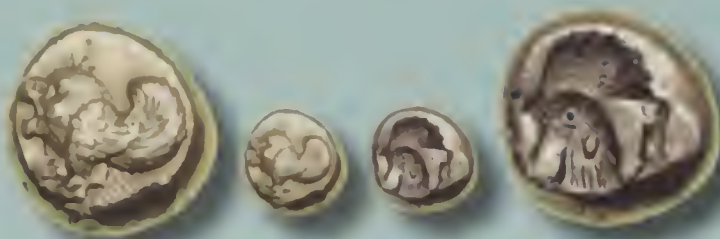
Asia, Cyzicus / Kyzikos. Silver Tetradrachm (13.1g) struck third century BC. Head left of Kore-Soteira, in sphendone with hair wrapped in broad band, wearing button earring with conical pedant and beaded necklace. Reverse: KY - ZI. Apollo seated left on omphalos, holding phiale in outstretched right hand, resting left on lyre at his side; to left, monogram over prow. SNG Paris 418; Brett 1580. Lovely antique gray iridescent toning. Fantastic high relief design of fine style. Very fine. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

The city of Kyzikos, on the southwest coast of the sea of Marmara, is best known numismatically for the magnificent series of electrum staters and fractions commencing in the closing years of the sixth century BC and extending down to the time of Alexander the Great. This late Kyzikene silver stater dates to the early Hellenistic period (ca. 300 BC). It features on the obverse an attractive head of Kore-Soteira (Persephone), daughter of Zeus and Demeter, while the reverse shows Apollo seated on the omphalos, the navel stone of the earth, with a lyre at his side. Kyzikos was the only city in this region minting larger silver denominations at this time.

Estimated Value \$15,000 - 20,000

Hunter Collection: (Worthy of further pedigree research, as this coin was acquired for the Hunter Collection in the 1980s, and its pedigree has been lost).

Interesting Elektrum Hekte of Lesbos, struck 521-478 BC



4075
Lesbos, Mytilene. Elektrum Hekte (2.6g) struck ca. 521-478 BC. Forepart of a winged lion, wings spread and roaring left. Reverse: Incuse head of a rooster left, incuse rectangular punch behind. Bodenstedt Em 9 1; BMC 25; *Traité* II, 2135 Jameson 1472. An unusual incuse design. Well centered and complete on both sides; Thus quite rare. **Extremely Fine**

Estimated Value \$1,500 - 2,000

The Hunter Collection

Stunning Archaic Elektrum Hekte of Phokaia, 521-478 BC



4076
Ionia, Phocaea / Phokaia. Elektrum Hekte (2.2g) struck ca. 521-478 BC. Archaic head left of Athena wearing a Corinthian helmet, curly hair rendered in large pellets, and wearing beaded necklace; seal behind. Reverse: Quadripartite incuse punch. Bodenstedt 41 (a/b); Pozzi 2506. Faint signs of old cleaning. Well centered and well struck. **Extremely rare** Bodenstedt lists only seven specimens. **Superb Extremely Fine**

Estimated Value \$2,000 - 2,500

The Hunter Collection

Superb Magnesia ad Maeandrum Tetradrachm, struck 160-150 BC



4077
Ionia. Magnesia ad Maeandrum. Silver Tetradrachm (16.91g) struck ca. 160-150 BC. Herognetos son of Zopyrion, magistrate. Diademed and draped bust of Artemis right, bow and quiver over shoulder. Reverse: Apollo Delphios standing left, resting elbow on tripod, maeander pattern below all within a laurel wreath. SNG Lockett 2829, Pozzi 2463. Bold and vivid Artemis. Splendid detail highlighted with russet hues. **Superb Extremely Fine**

Estimated Value \$2,000 - 2,500

Wolfen Family Foundation, purchased from Bank Le early 1970s.



Lovely Ionia, Teos AR Stater struck 470-449 BC



4078

Ionia, Teos. Silver Stater (11.8g) struck ca. 470-449 BC. T - H I - O - N (N retrograde). Griffin seated right on "leaf and tongue" exergual line, wings raised, left forepaw lifted over panther head. *Reverse*: Quadripartite incuse square. Balcer, SNR 47, 103 (A.103/P.135); BMC 19 var. Delicately toned, unusually well centered and boldly struck. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 5,000

The Hunter Collection.

Amazing Quality Drachm of Knidos, 490-465 BC



4079

Caria, Knidos. Silver Drachm (6.44g) ca. 490-465 BC. Forepart of roaring lion right. *Reverse*: Head of Aphrodite right within incuse square. Cahn 66 (V30/R47); SNG Cop 224. Nicely toned. Evocative and humanistic depiction of Aphrodite. Oblongish flan. **Nearly Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,400

Wolfen Family Foundation, purchased from Bank Len early 1970s.

Exceptional Rhodes Tetradrachm, struck 229-205 BC

4080

Islands off Caria, Rhodes. Silver Tetradrachm (13.29g). Struck 229-205 BC. *Obverse*: *Acmenias* magistrate, Radiate head of Helios facing slightly right. *Reverse*: [ΠΟΛΙΩ] Ν Rose with bud to right; prow to left. ΑΜΕΙΝΙ-ΑΣ flanking stem. SNG Copenhagen 759; Ashton 212; SNG Keckman 542; BMC 134; SNG von Aulock 2799. Full nose, eyes and lips all delicately toned. Exceptional strike in high relief from the finest dies of this period. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$5,000 – 6,000

Ex Triton X (2007) lot 363



Gorgeous AR Stater of Aspendos, struck 370 BC



4081

Pamphylia, Aspendus / Aspendos, Silver Stater (10.87g) Struck ca. 370 BC. Two wrestlers grappling. *Reverse*: Slinger standing right, triskeles before, all within beaded square. SNG France 54; SNG v. Aulock 4543; SNG Cop 196. Oblong flan. The portraits on the slinger and wrestlers are simply superb. Beautiful, soft iridescent hues. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$1,500 – 2,000

Wolfen Family Foundation, purchased from Bank Leu early 1970s.



AR Stater of Pharnabazos, Persian military commander, 380-373 BC



82
Cilicia, Tarsos. Silver Stater (10.5g)
struck 380-373 BC. Pharnabazos, Persian
military commander. Head facing slightly
left of female (Arethusa?) with stream-
ing hair, wearing earring and wire
brooch over necklace of beads depend-
ing from strands; linear border. Reverse:
bearded male head left (Ares?) wearing
crested Athenian helmet; ankh behind.
SNG France 243; SNG Cop 267. Dark
reverse deposit on forehead curl. Light
antique gray toning. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$2,000 - 2,500

The Hunter Collection.

Lustrous AR Stater of Mazaios, Satrap, 361-334 BC



4083
Cilicia, Tarsos. Silver Stater (10.9g)
struck 361-334 BC. Mazaios, Satrap.
Baaltars seated three-quarters left,
head facing, holding eagle, grain-
ear, grapes and scepter. Reverse:
Lion left attacking bull. SNG France
335; SNG Levante Supp. 20. Love-
ly details with light mottled ton-
ing. **Lustrous. Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,300

The Hunter Collection.

Fabulous Tetradrachm of Tigranes II of Armenia, 95-56 BC





4084

Armenian Kingdom. Tigranes II, 95-56 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (16.1g) minted at Antioch. Bust of Tigranes right wearing an Armenian tiara with five pyramidal points and adorned with a comet star between two eagles. *Reverse:* Antiochene Tyche seated right on rocks, holding a palm frond; river-god Orontes swimming right, below; TP monogram before; all within a laurel wreath. Necessian (SCADA) Group 5 (A48/P13); Bedoukian (CAA) 40. Trivial earthen deposits. Soft gray tone with champagne highlights. A spectacular example, well struck on a large flan. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

After decades of fratricidal strife between various members of the Seleukid dynasty, the Syrians rose up against their rulers and invited Tigranes II, the Great, of Armenia to restore order in their kingdom (83 BC). His rule extended over the following fourteen years until he was eventually driven out of Syria by the Roman general Lucullus.

This superbly preserved tetradrachm issued at the Syrian capital of Antioch shows the king wearing his distinctive Armenian tiara on the obverse, while the reverse shows the city goddess, or Tyche, of Antioch with the river god Orontes swimming at her feet. This statue was created by the Greek sculptor Eutychides of Sikyon (ca. 335-275 BC) and its image appears on the reverses of many Antiochene coins down to early Byzantine times.

Estimated Value \$5,000 - 7,500

The Hunter Collection.



Handsome Gold Stater of Seleukos I, Nikator, 312-280 BC



4085

Seleukid Kingdom. Seleukos I, *Nikator*, as satrap, 312-280 BC. Gold Stater (8.57g). Minted at Arados, ca. 311-300. *In the name and type of Alexander the Great*. Athena head right wearing crested Attic helmet adorned with griffin. Reverse: Nike (Victory) standing left, holding a wreath in her outstretched right hand and stylis in her left; anchor inner left; letter Π below; ΩΠ monogram lower right. Price 3352; SNG Lockett 1432. Minute earthen hues. Pleasing style. Choice Very Fine.

Estimated Value \$3,000 - 4,000

Wolfe Family Foundation, purchased from Bank Leu, early 1970s.

Another Gold Stater of Seleukos I, Nikator, 312-280 BC



4086

Seleukid Kingdom. Seleukos I, *Nikator*, as satrap, 312 BC. Gold Stater (8.57g). Minted at Babylon ca. 311. *In the name and type of Alexander III of Macedon*. Helmeted head of Athena right, hair flowing in curls, griffin on met. Reverse: Nike victory standing left, holding wreath, stylis. Π in left field; MP monogram below left wing. 13707 var (placement of Π and monogram differ.), M. Seleucid Coins 81.7 (placement of Π and monogram different). A lovely lustrous example with some die rust noted on reverse. NGC graded Mint State; Strike: 5/5, Surface:

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 5,000

High Relief Gold Stater of Seleukos I, Nikator, as satrap, 312-280 BC



4087

Seleukid Kingdom. Seleukos I, *Nikator*, as satrap, 312-280 BC. Gold Stater (8.55g). Minted at Babylon, ca. 311-300. *In the name and type of Alexander III of Macedon*. Helmeted head of Athena right, serpent on helmet. Reverse: Nike victory standing left, holding wreath and stylis over shoulder; Π in left field; MP monogram below in right field. Price 3748; M-731; *Seleucid Coins* 81.2. Struck in high relief. NGC graded Choice AU*; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 5/5 Fine Style

Estimated Value \$3,000 - 4,000



LOT 4131



LOT 4133



LOT 4137



LOT 4139



LOT 4141



LOT 4144



LOT 4150



LOT 4160



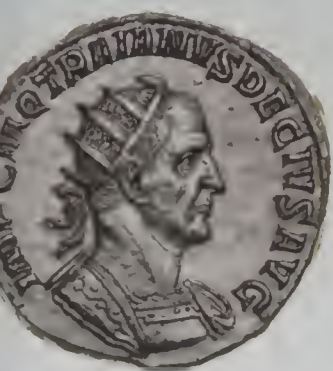
LOT 4171



LOT 4175



LOT 4179



LOT 4198



LOT 4203



LOT 4217



LOT 4218

Remarkable Gold Oktadrachm of Seleukos III, Keraunos, 226-223 BC





088

Seleukid Kingdom. Seleukos III, Keraunos, 226-223 BC. Gold Oktadrachm (34.15g) minted at Antioch, ca. 226. Diademed head right of Seleukos III. *Reverse:* [B]ΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ [Σ]ΕΛΕ - ΥΚΟΥ. Apollo seated left on omphalos, examining arrow in his right hand, resting left on grounded bow; to left and right, monograms. Cox, *ANSMN XII*, pl. XXI, 4; cf. WSM 1029p-φ (*silver tetradrachms from same obverse die*). Seleucid Coins, pl. 45.920; Antioche de Syrie 4 and 80, dies A1-P3 and A5-P55. A few surface scuffs on the obverse. **Extremely Fine.**

One of two known, the second example in the Archaeological Museum, Ankara. Each from Gordian Hoard VII, and each struck from tetradrachm dies. A coin of great numismatic importance.

Jewell hypothesized that this issue was struck to finance preparations for the planned reconquest of the Seleukid provinces in Asia Minor that had been lost by Antiochos, *Hierax* to Attalos I of Pergamon. In view of the exceptional character of gold at this period, it may not be farfetched to regard this remarkable oktadrachm as created as an accession donative.

Unlike the Ptolemaic Egyptian series, all large Seleukid gold is very rare, and specimens are seldom offered for sale. This handsome oktadrachm, struck from tetradrachm dies, was issued at Antioch under Seleukos III, *Kerannos* (the Thunderbolt), the elder son of Seleukos II and Laodike II. He came to the throne in his late teens on the death of his father in a hunting accident in 226 BC. Seleukos III inherited a chaotic situation in which the Seleukid kingdom seemed headed for disintegration. Whether he would have been equal to the task of reestablishing the regal authority we shall never know, as he fell victim to two of his own officers after a reign of only three years. Fortunately, his younger brother Antiochos (later Antiochos III, the Great) was able to take possession of his inheritance and to restore the fortunes of the kingdom. On his coinage, Seleukos III reverted to the traditional dynastic reverse of Apollo seated on the omphalos, the navel stone of the earth. His father, Seleukos II, had introduced an elegant standing figure of the god resting on a tall tripod but his sons abandoned this innovative design.

Estimated Value \$50,000 - 60,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Numismatic Fine Arts XXV, November 29, 1990, lot 209.

Famous "Walls of Sidon" Silver Double Shekel, 420-410 BC





89

Phoenicia, Sidon. Baʿlshallim I, ca. 420-410 BC. Silver Double Shekel (27.18g). Galley left, with row of shields along bulwark, before embattled city wall with five crenellated towers; in exergue, two lions facing outward. Reverse: King of Persia and driver in chariot left, drawn by three galloping horses; below, incuse goat running left, head reverted; around, double border of dots; all within circular incuse. Betlyon, ANSMN 21, 6.

Unusually rare and probably the finest known specimen. Nearly Extremely Fine.

The majestic defensive walls of the great maritime city of Sidon are viewed here as they would have appeared in the late sixth century BC. Probably the oldest of the Phoenician cities and reputedly the mother city of Tyre, Sidon became subject to the overlordship of the Persian kings in the second half of the sixth century. Its celebrated fleet provided the principal naval contingent for Xerxes when he invaded Greece in 480 BC. Kraay suggested that the obverse scene could depict the commissioning of a new galley by the king before the walls of the city, while the heraldically disposed lions below are symbolic of the king's enemies. The reverse shows the King of Persia being driven at high speed in a three-horse chariot.

Estimated Value \$10,000 - 15,000

From the Hunter Collection; Acquired in the early 1980s for the Hunter Collection, but the pedigree ticket has been lost, thus worthy of more research.

Superb Judaea Year Three Shekel

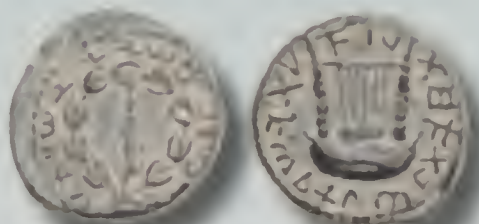


4090

Judaea. The Jewish War, 66-70 CE. Silver Shekel (14.1g), dated Year Three (68/69 CE). "Year 3" in paleo-Hebrew above Omer cup; "Shekel of Israel" in paleo-Hebrew around. Reverse: "Jerusalem the Holy" in paleo-Hebrew. Sprig of three pomegranates. Meshorer 202; Hendin 1361. Excellent metal and lustrous. Nearly Mint State.

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 5,000

Bar Kochba Revolt 132/3 CE. Year One Middle Bronze



4091

Judaea. Bar Kochba Revolt, 132-135 CE. Middle Bronze AE 24, dated Year One (132/3 CE). "Simon Prince of Israel" in paleo-Hebrew. Palm branch within wreath; dotted border. Reverse: "Year One of the redemption of Israel" in paleo-Hebrew. Wide lyre with six strings; dotted border. Hendin 1377; Mild. 23; TJC 223a; GBC 1377. Pleasing green patina. A splendid specimen and very rare this choice. Superb Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$1,500 - 2,000



Fantastic Silver Tetradrachm of Gaza, circa 4th Century BC



Lot 4092



4092
 Philistia (Palestine), Gaza. Silver Tetradrachm
 (16.95g) struck 4th Century BC. Helmeted head
 of Athena right, wearing earring. *Reverse*: AOE.
 Eagle with closed wings, standing right, in up-
 per left field, olive twigs with berry and crescent
 before; *mem* in Aramaic characters. Mildenberg,
Studies Price pl. 61, 67-68; Gitler-Ial pl. XXIV, V 17b.
 Extremely Rare. Toned. *The most spectacular Gaza*
mint tetradrachm we have seen. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$15,000 - 20,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 52, lot 186.

Gold Daric of Darius I to Xerxes II, 485-420 BC



03

Persia, Achaemenid Empire. Darius I to Xerxes II, ca. 485-420 BC. Gold Daric (8.4 g). Persian king / hero in a kneeling / running stance right, holding a spear and bow; quiver over shoulder. *Reverse*: Incuse punch. Carradice type III b A/B; BMC Arabia pl. XXIV, 26. An excellent, well-centered and sharp example of this often idiosyncratic early type. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$2,500 - 3,000

The Hunter Collection.

Charming "Hellenistic Style" Gold Daric, 420-375 BC



4094

Persia, Achaemenid Empire. Time of Xerxes II to Artaxerxes II, 420-375 BC. Gold Daric (8.4g). Persian king / hero right in running / kneeling stance, holding transverse spear and bow. *Reverse*: Incuse punch. Carradice type IV; SNG Copenhagen 277. Reddish earthen hues on reverse. **Extremely Fine.**

The coin above is a perfect example of the transitioning of the depiction of the hero / king from the earlier type of 485-420 BC, which shows a coarse, crude figure in Eastern style to a finer style where the hero / king's profile is more Hellenistic.

Estimated Value \$3,000 - 4,000

The Hunter Collection.

Xerxes II to Artaxerxes II, 420-375 BC Gold Daric



4095

Persia, Achaemenid Empire. Xerxes II to Artaxerxes II, ca. 420-375 BC. Gold Daric (8.30g) probably minted at Sardis. Persian king / hero in a kneeling / running stance right, holding a spear and bow; quiver over shoulder. *Reverse*: Incuse punch. Carradice type IIB C; BMC Arabia pl. XXV, 12. Fine style. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$2,500 - 3,000

The Hunter Collection.

Marvelous Full Facing AR Drachm of Phraates III, 70-57 BC



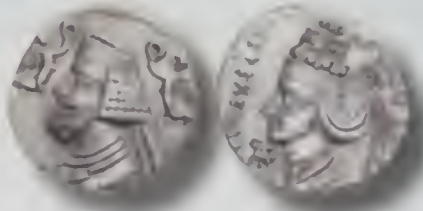
4096

Parthian Kingdom. Phraates III, ca. 70-57 BC. Silver Drachm (4.1g). Minted at Mithradatkart ca 62 BC. Diademed facing bust wearing necklace with medallion. *Reverse*: Archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne holding bow. Sunrise 328, Sellwood 35.4 (Darius?) Shore-. A marvelous specimen, lightly toned struck in high relief on a large flan and needle sharp. *The finest example of this rare issue we have seen. Nearly Mint State.*

Estimated Value \$3,000 - 4,000



High Grade Drachm of Phraatakes with Musa



4097

Parthian Kingdom. Phraatakes with Musa, 2 BC - AD 4. Silver Drachm (3.8g) minted at Ekbabna. Diademed bust of Phraatakes left, no wart on forehead; opposed Nike (Victory) figures flanking, each crowning Phraatakes with a wreath. *Reverse*: Diademed and crowned bust of Musa left. Sunrise 404; Sellwood 58.9; Shore 324. Well centered on a large flan. Very rare in such high grade. **Extremely Fine**

Estimated Value \$3,500 - 4,000

Sasanian Kingdom. Ohrmazd II, AD 303-309. Gold Dinar

98

Sasanian Kingdom. Ohrmazd (Ormizd) II, AD 303-309. Gold Dinar (7.25g). Bust right, in eagle crown with korymbos; ethnic legend. Reverse: fire altar with ribbon and bust left in korymbos; attendants to either side, the left wearing winged crown, the right wearing mural crown, both with korymbos; to left and right, ethnic legends. SNS type Ia/3d; Göbl type I/1a (pl. 5, 81). Very Rare. **Choice Very Fine.**

Estimated Value\$4,000 - 5,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Superior Stamp Coin, December 6-7, 1996, lot 1615A.



Highly Important Sasanian Gold Dinar of Husrav II

99

Sasanian Kingdom. Husrav (Khosrau) II, AD 590-628. Gold Dinar (4.1 g). Dated RY 36 (AD 625). Facing bust, wearing mural crown with frontal crescent and surmounted by pellet-in-crescent; crescents and pellets over shoulders; crown flanked by stars. Reverse: Husrav standing facing, holding sword; crown and symbols as on obverse. Sunrise 989; Göbl type I/7; Paruck 460. Very rare. Lustrous. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

This example is part of a special series of silver drachms and gold dinars struck on behalf of Husrav (Khosrau) II and were most likely issued to those who supported his effort to expand the empire. The reverse legend proclaims "May Iran Expand." It was during Husrav's reign that the Sasanians had conquered most of the Levant that included Damascus, Jerusalem and Alexandria. By the end of his reign, the tide started to change.

Estimated Value\$6,000 - 7,000



Extremely Rare Baktrian Gold Stater of Euthydemos I, struck 225-218 BC



4100

Baktrian Kingdom. Euthydemos I, ca. 230-200 BC. Gold Stater (8.14g) struck ca. 225-218 BC. Diademed head of Euthydemos I right. *Reverse* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ, Naked Herakles seated left on rocks holding club against column of rocks with right hand, to left above, monogram. Bopearachchi Serie IC; Mitchiner 84a. The obverse struck slightly off-center. Lustrous and extremely rare. **Superb Extremely Fine.**



The Baktrian and Indo-Greek kingdom, created in the mid-third century BC from the most easterly provinces of the Seleukid realm, produced abundant coinages in silver and bronze, though gold was always of considerable rarity. This early stater of Euthydemos I (ca. 230-200 BC) is purely Greek in its inspiration, and the king was, in fact, a native of Magnesia in Ionia. The 'weary Herakles' reverse type appears to have been inspired by the tetradrachm coinages of Antiochos II from several mints of western Asia Minor, notably Myrina, Kyme, and Phocaia. Mitchiner attributes this gold stater to Balkh (Greek Baktra), the capital city of Baktria and the principal mint prior to the expansion of the kingdom.

Estimated Value \$12,000 - 15,000

The Hunter Collection, Ex Harlan J. Berk Sale 90, April 17, 1996, lot 9.

Handsome Tetradrachm of Demetrios I, ca. 200-185 BC



4101
Baktrian Kingdom. Demetrios I, ca. 200-185 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (16.7g). ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Diademed and draped bust right wearing elephant skin headdress. Reverse: Herakles standing facing, crowning himself, holding a club and lion's skin, monogram inner left. Bopearachchi Série 1C; SNG ANS 187. Some minor porosity on the reverse and cleaned long ago. Light gray toning. A lovely example of this popular type. **About Extremely Fine.**



Demetrios I was the son and successor of Euthydemos I and ruled the Baktrian kingdom in the early years of the second century BC. His reign was notable for the expansion of Greek power southwards into the Kabul Valley and beyond, an achievement commemorated by the splendid representation of the king wearing an elephant's skin headdress on this handsome Attic weight tetradrachm. On the reverse appears a standing figure of the hero Herakles crowning himself and holding his usual attributes of a club and a lion's skin.

Estimated Value \$3,000 - 4,000

The Hunter Collection.

Fabulous Portrait Tetradrachm of Antimachos,
King of Baktria, 180-170 BC





4102

Baktrian Kingdom. Antimachos I, Theos, ca. 180-170 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (16.9g), Attic standard. Diademed and draped bust of Antimachos facing right wearing kausia. *Reverse:* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΘΕΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Poseidon standing facing, holding trident and palm fronds, monogram inner right. Bopearachchi Série 1A; SNG ANS 274; MIG 124b. Lightly toned. Wonderful detail and struck in high relief and virtually as struck. **Superb Extremely Fine.**



This Attic weight silver tetradrachm in the name of Antimachos I, Theos displays a remarkably realistic portrait of the king. He is shown wearing the broad-rimmed Macedonian kausia (recalling the origin of the kingdom), while on the reverse, a standing figure of Poseidon is depicted. Given the geographical situation of the Indo-Greek realm, presumably Poseidon appears here in his role as protector of rivers rather than god of the sea. Little is known of the history of Antimachos' reign, though the style and content of his coinage clearly place him in the early decades of the second century BC with Agathokles and Apollodotos I as his contemporaries.

Estimated Value \$5,000 - 7,500

The Hunter Collection.

Incredible Baktrian Gold Stater of Eukratides, 171-145 BC





rian Kingdom. Eukratides, ca. 171-145 BC. Gold Stater (8.46g). Diademed and draped bust right of Eukratides in
et adorned with bull's ear and horn. Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ. Dioskouroi on rearing horses
each holding palm branch and spear; to right, monogram. Al. N. Oikonomedes, "The Gold Coinage of the Indo-
k King Eukratides I (171-155 B.C.)," *North American Journal of Numismatics* 7.6 (1968), Group B; F.L. Holt, "Eukratides
ktria," *Studies Oikonomedes*, pp. 72-76; Bopearachchi 5 var. (unlisted monogram); cf. Bopearachchi 7A (drachm).

omely rare, only seven known examples of this type.

ctly centered and free from faults. A marvelous strike. **Lustrous. Nearly Mint State.**

atides I, unquestionably one of the most important monarchs of the Baktrian and Indo-Greek kingdom, ruled for about
arter of a century, having risen to power ca. 170 BC. His extensive coinage includes a unique gold 20-stater piece in Paris,
drachms with a majestic left-facing heroic bust of the king, and tetradrachms depicting portraits of his parents Heliokles
laodike. Gold is of great rarity, and this superbly preserved stater is probably from the mint of Pushkalavati (modern
sadda in the Peshawar valley of Pakistan). The king wears a helmet, which is curiously reminiscent of the British colonial
ets of the Victorian era. It is ornamented with a bull's horn and ear, as on the coins of Seleukos I of Syria depicting Alex-
r as the god Dionysos, the legendary conqueror of the Orient. The reverse features the mounted Dioskouroi, Castor and
x, twin sons of Zeus and Leda and brothers of Helen of Troy. The Dioskouroi also appear on the coins of the Syrian king
pchos VI in the years immediately following the end of Eukratides' reign, though this may be no more than coincidence.

uated Value\$40,000 - 50,000

hunter Collection.

Handsome Heroic Tetradrachm of Eukratides, King of Baktria, 171-145 BC



4104
Baktrian Kingdom. Eukratides, ca. 171-145 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (16.8g) Attic standard. Diademed, heroic bust of Eukratides left, wearing helmet adorned with a bull's ear and horn, brandishing javelin, seen from behind. Reverse: BASIAEQΣ MEΓAΛOY EYKPATIAOY. The Dioskouroi on horseback right holding palms and spears; monogram lower right. Bopearachchi Série 8B; SNG ANS 485, MIG 179a. Light purple-gray tone. Excellent metal and problem free. A stunning example of this rare and popular type. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$6,000 - 7,000

The Hunter Collection.

Marvelous Quality Gold Stater of Ptolemy I,
Soter, minted at Kyrene



Lot 4105



4105

Egypt, Ptolemaic Kingdom. Ptolemy I, *Soter*, 305-283 BC. Gold Stater (7.1g) minted at Kyrene, 298-294 BC. Diademed head of Ptolemy I right, aegis around neck. *Reverse* ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. Deified Alexander II the Great, holding thunderbolt in right hand and reins in left, driving quadriga of elephants left; in exergue, apple tree branch. Svoronos 101; for date, see Lorber, "A Revised Chronology of the Coins of Ptolemy I," *NC* (2005), 45-64. Some minor die rust and faint traces of doubling on the reverse. A stunning, lustrous example. **Superb Extremely Fine**

Estimated Value \$30,000 - 35,000

The Hunter Collection.

Marvelous Quality Tetradrachm of Ptolemy I Satrap, struck 311-305 BC



4106

Egypt, Ptolemaic Kingdom. Ptolemy I as Satrap, 323-305 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (17.1g) minted at Alexandria, ca. 311-305 BC. Attic standard tetradrachm struck in the name of Alexander III, the Great. Diademed head right of Alexander the Great, with horn of Ammon and wearing elephant-scalp headdress; scaly aegis around neck. Reverse: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Athena Alkidemos advancing right, brandishing javelin in right hand and raising shield in left; to lower right, ΔΙ; to outer right, eagle standing right on thunderbolt. SNG Copenhagen 14; Zervos Issue XIII; cf. Svoronos 33. Excellent metal and well struck. Lovely style and attractively toned. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$6,000 - 7,000

The Hunter Collection.



Exceptional Ptolemy I Soter, 310-305 BC.
AR Tetradrachm





4107

Egypt, Ptolemaic Kingdom. Ptolemy I, Soter, 305-283 BC. Silver Tetradrachm (15.56g), minted at Alexandria in the name of Alexander III, the Great. Head of Alexander the Great right, with horn of Ammon, clad in elephant's skin and aegis. Reverse: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Athena Alkidemos advancing right, brandishing spear and holding shield; in field left monogram; and eagle in right field. Svoronos 139; BMC 6. 6, 46; Sear 7749. Fantastic style, excellent metal and nicely toned. A coin of exceptional beauty. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$5,000 - 6,000

Fabulous Quality Gold Oktadrachm of Berenike II





pt, Ptolemaic Kingdom. Berenike II, wife of Ptolemy III, *Euergetes*, 246-221 BC. Gold Oktadrachm (27.79g). Minted Alexandria, ca. 244/243-221 BC. Veiled and draped bust right of Berenike II. Reverse: BEPENIKHΣ BΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ. Cornucopiae bound with fringed fillet. SNG Copenhagen 169; Svoronos 1113. A gem of a specimen struck in high relief. An absolutely marvelous example. **Lustrous. Superb Extremely Fine.**

Legal series of the Hellenistic Age can rival the large gold denominations produced by the Ptolemaic kings of Egypt. This beautiful okta-drachm issued under Ptolemy III, *Euergetes* (246-221 BC) has a sensitive portrait of his wife Berenike, daughter of Magas, governor and subsequently king of Kyrenaika. Probably struck during her husband's absence from Egypt during the Third Syrian War, Berenike's surprisingly extensive coinage comprises a full range of gold, silver, and bronze denominations.

These were the first coins in Egypt to bear the name and title of a reigning queen, and they were long remembered in antiquity as an issue of special significance. On the death of Ptolemy III in 222 BC, Berenike became joint ruler with her son Ptolemy IV. However, the new ruler was weak willed and soon came under the influence of unworthy favorites who persuaded him to have Berenike poisoned.

Estimated Value \$30,000 - 40,000

Hunter Collection.

Exceptional Quality Arsinoë II AR Dekadrachm 285-246 BC



4109

Egypt, Ptolemaic Kingdom. In the name of Arsinoë II. Ptolemy II, *Philadelphos*, 285-246 BC. Silver Dekadrachm (35.5g). Minted at Alexandria, ca. 253-242 BC. Veiled head of Arsinoë II right, wearing stephane and ram's horn, lotus-tipped scepter over left shoulder, to left, two letters. *Revers*: ARZINOHΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ. Double cornucopiae bound with fringed fillet. Troxell, *ANS MN* 28, pl. 8, 6 (*this coin*). Svoronos 958. Faint graffiti noted on reverse. Lovely metal with attractive antique cabinet toning. **Extremely Fine.**

The undated series of commemorative coins for Arsinoë II, wife of Ptolemy II, commenced under her husband and continued into the reign of his son, Ptolemy III. The series of letters which appear behind Arsinoë's head, long thought to be dates, are almost certainly issue marks. *This attractive piece is from a particularly rare issue equivalent to the number 47.*

Estimated Value \$15,000 20,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Superior Stamp & Coin NYINC Auction, December 6-7, 1996, lot 1636; Bank Leu 7, 9 May 1973, lot 303.



Very Impressive Gold Oktadrachm of Ptolemy IV, Philopator



4110

Egypt, Ptolemaic Kingdom. Ptolemy IV, *Philopator*, 221-204 BC. Gold Oktadrachm (27.8g). Bust of deified Ptolemy III right, wearing radiate crown and aegis, a trident over his shoulder. *Reverse*: ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Radiate cornucopia with fillets; ΔΙ below. Svoronos 1117; SNG Copenhagen 196. A superb example struck in high relief and lustrous. **Nearly Mint State.**

Ptolemy IV lacked the character and skill of his father and left the affairs of state to the unscrupulous minister Sosibos. Much of this king's time was spent in wild drunken orgies and total self-indulgences. He died at the age of 40 and left his only son, an infant of his sister-wife Arsinoë III, to succeed him.

Estimated Value \$8,000 - 10,000



Phenomenal Gold Oktadrachm of Ptolemy IV, Philopator





pt, Ptolemaic Kingdom. In the name of Ptolemy IV, Philopator, 221-204 BC. Ptolemy V, Epiphanes, 204-180. Gold oktadrachm (27.7g) minted at Sidon, ca. 202-200 BC. Diademed and draped bust right of Ptolemy IV. Reverse: ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Eagle with folded wings standing three-quarters right on thunderbolt; to right, ΣΩ over Kyrieleis, "Die Porträtmünzen Ptolemaios' V. und seiner Vorgänger," JdA 88, cf. fig. 32 = Hunter III, p. 382, 26, pl. lxxxiii = Svoronos 1187 (ΣΩ over ΠΤ in reverse right field); cf. Svoronos 1187 (silver tetradrachm with ΣΩ in left field, ΣΙ between eagle's feet). Bank Leu Auction 52, 15 May, 1991, lot 136 (same dies).

Amazingly rare and extremely desirable. **One of the finest known Greek gold coins.** Boldly struck in high relief, on a thick flan and in an astounding state of preservation. A cameo-like coin with beautifully modelled, three-dimensional artistry. Minted in Sidon.

This magnificent portrait piece depicting Ptolemy IV, Philopator (205 BC), son of Ptolemy III and Berenike II, was issued at the Phoenician mint of Sidon and probably belongs to the early part of the reign of his son Ptolemy V, Epiphanes (205-180 BC). The realistic portrait is of the finest Hellenistic style. It clearly betrays the weakness of the monarch's character and his indulgent lifestyle that was to set the Egyptian kingdom on a long path of decline. The eagle on the reverse, symbolic of Zeus, is unusual on gold issues, though normal on the silver and bronze issues. Ptolemy IV was married to his full sister Arsinoë III who, because of her strong influence over her husband-brother, was ultimately banished from the court. On his death at the early age of 21, Ptolemy IV was succeeded by his five-year-old son Ptolemy V. During the brief interregnum, Arsinoë had been murdered to prevent her from influencing the young king.

The coronation of Ptolemy V was commemorated by the celebrated Rosetta Stone, now in the British Museum, which provided scholars with the key for the decipherment of Egyptian hieroglyphics.

This monumental gold denomination and the exceptionally refined portraiture mark this issue as an important presentation piece, medallion in character. It seems contrary to expectation that a gold presentation coinage honoring the deified father of Ptolemy V should have been minted in the provinces, yet that is precisely the implication of the Ptolemaic and Sidon mintmarks found on this coin. Another posthumous oktadrachm of Ptolemy IV (Kyrieleis fig. 31 = Hunter 27) bears the regnal date ΑΓ, the third year of Ptolemy V, a dating that would seem to bring this magnificent commemorative coinage perilously close to the time of the Fifth Syrian War (ca. 202-200 BC). In fact, the production of gold oktadrachms continued from a mobile military mint during the hostilities (see Mørkholm, *Essays Thompson*, pp. 203-208).

Another explanation, as stated in the Leu catalogue, is that this exceptional issue was part of a special coinage struck shortly after Philopator's death in 205 (or early 204 BC); issued not for general circulation, but for distribution among the high officials of the kingdom. It emphasized the legitimate succession of the young king Ptolemy V, a boy of six at the time of his coronation, and, at the same time, it paid homage to his deified parents. In addition, it may have bought the officials' silence over the mysteries surrounding both the queen's death and the choice of Epiphanes' guardians. ΣΩ stands for Sosibios the elder, Philopator's chief minister, who had practically ruled Egypt since 221 BC.

Estimated Value \$200,000 - 250,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Numismatic Fine Arts XXV, 29 November 1990, lot 285.

Absolute Gem Quality Gold Oktadrachm of Arsinoë II





naic Kingdom. Ptolemy VI, Philometor and Ptolemy VIII, Euergetes. c. 180-116 BC. Gold Octodrachm (27.88. Mint-Alexandria, ca. 180-116 BC. In the name of Arsinoë II. Veiled head of Arsinoë II right, wearing diadem and stephane, am's horn at ear. at shoulder and behind head, lotus scepter, an in left field, K. Reverse: ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ. e cornucopiae, bound with fillet; Svoronos 1498-9; SNG Cop. 321-2; SNG Delepierre 3063 (as head of Cleopatra I); g Coll. 2762. **NGC graded Mint State***; **Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5** . Well centered and struck, the high relief portrait ed and elegant for this series. Very lustrous.

ugh Queen Arsinoë II, the sister-wife of Ptolemy II, Philadelphos died 270/268 BC, she was deified and a remarkable of high-value precious metal coins were issued. This example was issued after circa 193/2 BC .

ted Value \$20,000 - 25,000.

lemnia Collection (Goldberg Coins, Sale 46B, May 26, 2008, lot 71).

Marvelous Arsinoë II, wife of Ptolemy II, Gold Oktadrachm





4113

Egypt, Ptolemaic Kingdom. In the name of Arsinoë II. Gold Mnaieion (Oktadrachm) (27.96g), minted at Alexandria. Time of Ptolemy VII - Ptolemy VIII, 180-116 BC. Veiled head of the deified Arsinoë II, wife of Lysimachos and later her brother Ptolemy II, right, wearing stephane; K behind. *Reverse:* Double cornucopiae bound with fillet. Cf. Arsinoë p.67, 8; Svoronos 1499; SNG Cop 322. Well-centered and excellent style. A superb example struck in very high relief and lustrous. **Nearly Mint State.**

The Mnaieion was the largest regular issue gold coin to circulate in the ancient world. Coins in honor of Arsinoë II were struck until some point near the end of the second century BC, and the issues with "K" behind her bust seem to be the last in the series.

Estimated Value \$15,000 - 20,000

Wolfen Family Foundation, purchased from Bank Leu early 1970s.

Magnificent Ptolemaic Gold Tetradrachm of Arsinoë II





4114

Egypt, Ptolemaic Kingdom. In the name of Arsinoë II, time of Ptolemy VI - Ptolemy VIII, 180-116 BC. Gold Tetradrachm (13.93g) minted at Alexandria. Diademed and veiled head of Arsinoë II right, wearing stephane and ram's horn; lotos-tipped scepter over left shoulder; to left, K. Reverse: APΣINOHΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ. Double cornucopiae bound with fringed fillet. Svoronos 1500. Well struck in high relief. A marvelous specimen and lustrous. Many times scarcer than the larger oktadrachms. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value \$20,000 - 25,000

The Hunter Collection. Ex Stack's Sale, December 3, 1996, lot 90; Stack's Sale, April 30, 1964, lot 29.



Attractive Early Republican Didrachm minted at Rome, 270-265 BC





Anonymous moneyer. Silver Didrachm (6.85g) minted at Rome, 270-265 BC. Diademed head right of young Hercules, long sideburn; club and lion's skin over right shoulder. Reverse: ROMANO. She-wolf standing right, head reverted, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus. Sear 24; RSC 8; Craw 20/1; Syd 6. Attractively toned. **Extremely Fine.**

Silver was the principal metal of the Roman Republican coinage. The first Roman didrachms were produced at the time of King Pyrrhus' invasion of Italy at the behest of the Tarentines (280 BC) and were based on the currency of the Campanian city of Neapolis. This initial issue (Mars/horse's head) seems to have been produced at the mint of Metapontum, while the earliest series from Rome itself, represented by this specimen, commenced in 270 BC. Appropriately, it depicts on the reverse the she-wolf suckling the twins Romulus and Remus, the subject of numerous representations of this iconic image to appear on the Roman coinage throughout its seven centuries of existence. Doubtless, it represents the statue erected in 296 BC by the brothers Quintus and Gnaeus Ogulnius. Crawford suggests that the head of Hercules on the obverse may be that of Hercules Victor, highly appropriate for a coin struck from the spoils of war. (Papirius Cursor had recently captured the wealthy Greek city of Tarentum).

Estimated Value\$3,000 - 4,000

Winter Collection; Ex Superior Stamp & Coin NYINC Auction, December 8-9, 1995, lot 847.

Choice Quality AR Quadrigatus minted at Rome 225-216 BC



4116

Anonymous moneyer. Silver Quadrigatus (6.68g) minted at Rome, ca. 225-216 BC. Laureate Janiform head. *Reverse*: Jupiter brandishing a thunderbolt and holding a scepter, in a fast quadriga driven right by Victoria (Victory); ROMA incuse on raised tablet below. Craw 28/3 (mixed letter forms); RRC pl. IV, 10 (O); RSC 23a, cf. Syd 64c. Delicate, slightly bluish-gray toning. Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value

\$3,000 - 3,500

Anonymous AR Quadrigatus
minted at Rome, 225-216 BC



4117

Anonymous moneyer. Silver Quadrigatus (6.4g) minted at Rome, 225-216 BC. Laureate head of Janus; truncation slightly curved. *Reverse*: Jupiter, hurling thunderbolt from one hand and holding scepter in the other, in fast quadriga driven right by Victoria (Victory); ROMA incuse on tablet below. Craw 28/3; Syd 64; RSC 23. Some minute reverse deposit flecks. Struck on a nice large flan. Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value\$3,000 - 3,500

Gorgeous Denarius of
A. Postumius
A.f. Sp. n. Albinus,
struck 81 BC



4118

A. Postumius A.f. Sp. n. Albinus, moneyer. Silver Serrate Denarius (3.94g) minted at Rome, 81 BC. Veiled head of Hispania right. *Reverse*: Togate figure standing left, raising his hand; before, legionary eagle; behind, fasces with ax. Craw 372; Syd 746. Rich multi-color cabinet toning. Well detailed throughout. Superb Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,300

Ex RBW Collection; Private purchase from F.S. Kniskern block in May 1965.

C. Coelius Caldus, moneyer. AR Denarius minted at Rome 51 BC



C. Coelius Caldus, moneyer. Silver Denarius (3.9g) minted at Rome, 51 BC. C COEL CALDVS (on right), COS (below neck). Bare head right of C. Coelius Caldus (consul 94 BC); to left, trumpet and spear; to right, below chin, vexillum topped HIS. Reverse: C CALDVS (downward on left), I / MP A X (on right, in four lines). Figure seated left preparing feast under lectisternium flanked by two trophies and inscribed L CALDVS VII VIR EPVL in two lines; in exergue, CALDVS III V[IR]. Sear 405; Coelia 11. A splendid example of the rarest of C. Coelius Denarii. Well centered with uniform ash-violet toning. **Extremely Fine.**

Dated about 51 BC, this handsome denarius of the late Roman Republic has a fine portrait of C. Coelius Caldus, one of the consuls for 94 BC. The moneyer responsible for the issue was the grandson of the consul, and the obverse of his coinage celebrates the achievements of this notable individual. These include his victory over the Saluvini in Gaul and his military successes as governor of Hispania Citerior. Also named on the reverse is a Lucius Caldus, who may have been the father of the moneyer. The *collegium* to which he belonged had the duty of preparing a sumptuous banquet offered to the gods, symbolized by the table (lectisternium) pictured on the reverse.

Estimated Value\$1,000 - 1,400

Ex Hunter Collection.

L. Valerius Acisculus, moneyer. AR Denarius minted at Rome, 45 BC



4120

L. Valerius Acisculus, moneyer. Silver Denarius (3.91g) minted at Rome, 45 BC. Radiate head of Sol (Sun) right; behind, *acisculus*. Reverse: Diana Lucifera (or Luna) driving a galloping biga right. Craw 474/5; Syd 1002; Sear 473. Soft iridescent highlights. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$1,000 - 1,300

Ex RBW Collection; Private purchase from E. J. Waddell in May 1995.

Pedigreed Historic Octavian and Julius Caesar
Portrait Gold Aureus struck 43 BC





Octavian and Julius Caesar. Gold Aureus (8.23g) struck in Italy, summer-autumn 43 BC. C CAESAR COS PONT AVG. Obverse: head right of young Octavian. Reverse: C CAESAR DICT PERP PONT MAX. Laureate head right of Caesar. Sear 1525; Crawford 490/2; Syd. 1321 Published: G.M.A. Richter, *Roman Portraits*, 1948, no. 14; Bahrfeldt, p. 45 note. Some scattered field marks noted. Boldly struck with portraits and legends sharp. A classic rarity in Roman coinage. **About Extremely**

This important coin dates from the time of Octavian's election as consul in August 43 BC, the Senate having been forced to accept the young man's elevation to Rome's highest magisterial office when he marched on the city at the head of an army of veteran veterans comprising eight legions. *This issue is the first gold portrait coinage of Rome. It marks not only Octavian's assumption of that title, but also proclaims his position as the rightful heir to Julius Caesar, whose portrait and name appear on this coin.*

The realistic portrait honoring Julius Caesar, having been slain on the Ides of March just eighteen months earlier, both flattered the soldiers, who were devoted to their late commander, and served to strengthen the claim of the young Octavian to be Caesar's true successor. The issue was clearly in response to Mark Antony's promotion of denarii in Cisalpine Gaul a few months earlier on which Caesar's portrait was also given prominence. Octavian's inscription records his consulship, the first of thirteen that he would hold during his long political career. Also noted are his membership in the priestly colleges of the pontifices (PONT) and the augures (AVG).

Estimated Value \$100,000 - 130,000

Ex Hunter Collection; Ex Nelson Bunker Hunt Collection (Part III, Sotheby's Sale 6054, December 4, 1990, lot 67); Metropolitan Museum of Art (Part I, Sotheby's Zurich, 10 November 1972, lot 14); Sir E.H. Bunbury Collection (Sotheby's, 1895, lot 275).

Historic Marc Antony and Cleopatra VII.
AR Tetradrachm minted in Syria





22
 Marc Antony and Cleopatra VII. Silver Tetradrachm (16.95g) minted at Antioch (?) in Seleukis and Pieria, ca. 36 BC. Obverse: BACIAICCA KΛEOΠATPA ΘEA NEWTEPA. Diademed and draped bust right of Cleopatra VII (Ptolemaic Queen of Egypt and Antony's fifth wife), wearing a pearl-embroidered dress. Reverse: ANTWNIOC AYTOKPATWP TPITON TPIWN NEWTEPA. Bare head of Antony right. RPC 4094; Prieur 27; Hirsch 1897, pl. lxiii, 22-23. Rare. Toned slate gray. Excellent portraits well centered on a full, pleasing flan. An outstanding example of the type. **Choice Very Fine.**

37 BC, Marc Antony married Cleopatra in Antioch. She had already borne him twins in 40 BC, conceived while Antony was in Tarsus and Alexandria, before he was wedded to Octavian's sister, Octavia. In Rome, this new marriage was not legal, as Antony was still wedded to Octavia. In the East, it served notice that Antony and Cleopatra intended to join the fortunes of Rome and Egypt together. The political message is clear on this tetradrachm. It simultaneously acknowledges the "sovereignty" of each individual of the couple by allowing 'Antony, the imperator and triumvir' his own side of the coin, and 'Cleopatra the Younger, the divine Queen of Egypt' her own side of the coin, as opposed to presenting conjoined busts.

Fortune, though, did not soon smile on Antony. In 36 BC, he launched his invasion of the Parthian lands. He was be-

trayed by his ally Artavasdes II of Armenia, and the campaign ended disastrously with Antony losing over 35,000 men. Following a disgraceful retreat, the triumvir was reduced to asking Cleopatra to restore his army. In 34 BC, Antony exacted his revenge on Armenia, annexing it and displaying Artavasdes in his triumph in Alexandria.

Antioch has long been the assigned mint for this Antony-Cleopatra issue for lack of any real alternative. Of the same weight and fineness as contemporary Antiochene tetradrachms, it also nicely fills the gap in dated tetradrachms of Antioch: Year 12 (38/7 BC) - Year 19 (31/0 BC). The Antiochene attribution, though, in recent times has become much more questioned. In his book on Roman Antioch, R. McAlee points out that the letters "C" for "sigma" and W for "omega" on these coins are inconsistent with contemporary issues. Cleopatra, moreover, never ruled in Antioch. This type was possibly struck in Cleopatra's Phoenician holdings. Perhaps more likely, though, it was struck by a legionary mint moving with Antony throughout the Eastern provinces or on his Parthian campaign. Regardless, this handsome issue served notice to the world that Rome and Egypt were one.

Estimated Value \$25,000 - 30,000

Ex M & M Numismatics 1, New York, 7 December 1997, Lot 268; Hess 252, Lucerne 1982, Lot 192.

Historic Octavian Gold Aureus minted in 32-31 BC.



4123

Octavian. Gold Aureus (7.8g) minted at Rome, 32-31 BC. Bare head right of Octavian right. *Reverse*: Equestrian statue of Octavian galloping left, his right hand extended. Sear 1530, Calico 187, RIC 262, Cohen 73. Strong artistic portrait. Very rare. Very Fine. Dating back only to the time of Sulla, the aureus at this time was still essentially an extraordinary coin. Its issuance during the Republic and Imperial period largely centered on military purposes, and the aureus would usually be struck by a traveling mint under the authority of the commander in the field. It would be Augustus who would bring the aureus into the standard coinage fold and make it into an integral part of the Roman monetary system.

The Octavian counterpart to Antony's legionary series, this aureus was likely struck in preparation for the inevitable confrontation with Antony, the last type to be issued before the Battle of Actium.

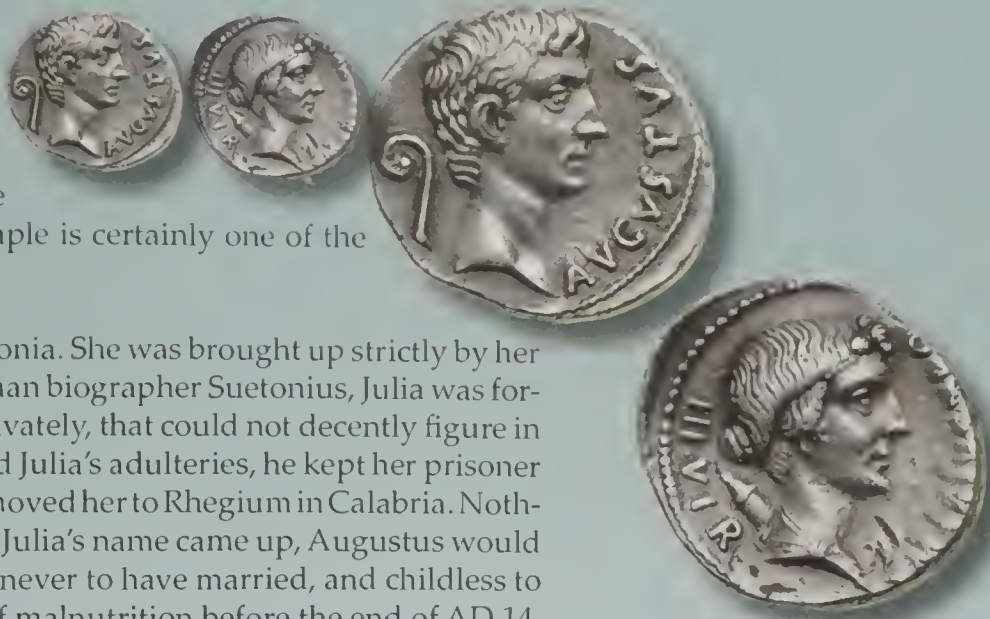
Estimated Value \$8,000 - 10,000

The Hunter Collection.



Fabulous Augustus and Julia AR Denarius, 13 BC

4124
Augustus and Julia, Silver Denarius (3.9g)
minted at Rome, 13 BC. Bare head of Augustus, right; behind, lituus. Reverse: Diademed and draped bust of Julia, as Diana, right; at shoulder, quiver. RIC-403; BMCRE-104. Some marks in the flan. Both portraits are remarkable and this example is certainly one of the finest known. Extremely rare. **Extremely Fine.**



Julia was the only daughter of Augustus and Scribonia. She was brought up strictly by her father and stepmother Livia. According to the Roman biographer Suetonius, Julia was forbidden to say or do anything, either publicly or privately, that could not decently figure in the imperial day-book. When her father discovered Julia's adulteries, he kept her prisoner on the island of Pandataria for five years, and then moved her to Rhegium in Calabria. Nothing would persuade him to forgive her. Whenever Julia's name came up, Augustus would sigh and quote a line from the Homer's *Iliad*: "Ah, never to have married, and childless to have died!" Ultimately, Julia was allowed to die of malnutrition before the end of AD 14.

Estimated Value \$15,000 - 20,000

Wolfen Family Foundation; Ex Numismatic Fine Arts, early 1970s.

Rare Augustus AR Denarius minted at an Eastern mint 12 BC



25
Augustus, 27 BC-AD 14. Silver Denarius (3.70g) uncertain Eastern mint, ca. 12 BC. CAESAR. Youthful head of Augustus right within an oak wreath. Reverse: Candelabrum ornamented with a ram's head, surmounted by crescent, all within a thin floral wreath entwined with two bucrania and two cornucopias. RIC 540; Cohen 2; RSC 2 (Caius Caesar). Deep iridescent toning over a few old hairlines. Struck with a fine, high relief portrait. Rare. **Nearly Extremely Fine.**

This enigmatic issue has often been assigned to 17 BC and even as a commemorative of the Ludi Saeculares, while the portrait was long believed to be that of Caius Caesar. Noted Augustus scholar and collector Richard Pridaux has argued cogently for a different view. *The youthful portrait here can only be that of Augustus as signaled by the oak leaf wreath, his personal signature.* The overall symbolism, meanwhile is not only religious but funereal, and the only logical event of magnitude that would call for such an issue

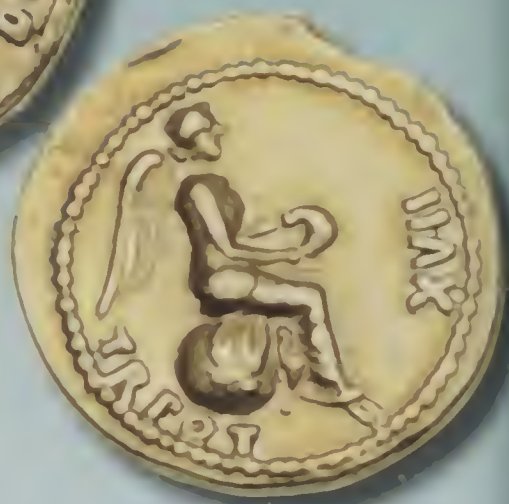
was the sudden death of Agrippa in 12 BC from a fatal illness suffered from the rigors of the Pannonian campaign.

Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa and his family had been made official heirs of the empire only scant months before. His demise deeply saddened Rome and especially affected the legions who revered Agrippa. Pridaux has proposed that this issue, and its gold counterpart, was struck in Pannonia to pay the now leaderless and possibly restive legions. A local engraver would have produced the dies. Unfamiliar with producing the face of Augustus, he used a generic profile but identified it as Augustus by using the oak wreath. Thus also reminding the legions of their emperor's *corona civica* while paying tribute to their beloved departed commander.

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 6,000

The Hunter Collection.

Rare Gold Quinarius of Tiberius, AD 14-37



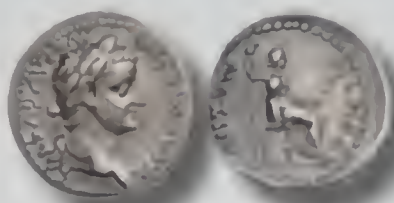
4126

Tiberius, AD 14-37. Gold Quinarius (3.94g). Struck at Lugdunum (Lyon), AD 15-16. TI DIVI F AVGVSIVS. Laureate head of Tiberius facing right. *Reverse* IR POI XVII. Victory seated right on globe, holding wreath. RIC 5; Cohen 49; Giard 117, 125c (*this specimen*); BMC 12. Well struck and delicately toned. Rare. Choice Very Fine.

Estimated Value \$3,500 - 4,000

Ex Bank Leu 13 April 1975 Zurich, lot 390.

Delightful "Tribute Penny" of Tiberius, 14-37 AD



4127

Tiberius, 14-37 AD. Silver Denarius (3.6g) minted at Lugdunum. Laureate head of Tiberius, right. *Reverse*: Female (Livia?) seated right, holding branch and scepter. RIC-25; BMCRE-30. Toned. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,300

The Wolfen Family Foundation Collection; Ex Numismatic Fine Arts, early 1970s.

Stunning Bronze As of Germanicus, died AD 19



28

Germanicus, adopted son of Tiberius, father of Caligula. AE As (12g) minted at Rome, AD 37-38. Struck under Caligula. GERMANICVS CAESAR TI AVGVST F DIVI AVG N. Bare head of Germanicus, left. Reverse: C CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS PON M TR POT around large S C. RIC (Gaius) 35; BMCRE 49; CBN 73. Of exceptional style. Dark brown patina with some reddish highlights. A wonderful bold portrait. **Extremely Fine.**

Germanicus, father of Caligula (Gaius Caesar), was born in 15 BC, the son of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia the younger, and was adopted by his paternal uncle Tiberius in AD 4. During his lifetime, Germanicus was much admired and earned a reputation for tolerance and leniency, even toward his detractors. Suetonius ("Life of Gaius Caligula") says that Germanicus "had won such intense popular devotion that he was in danger of being mobbed to death whenever he arrived in Rome or took his leave again." Before Germanicus was of age, he was appointed Consul, and at the death of Augustus, the Senate appointed him to command the forces in Germany. Though the legions there were unanimously opposed to Tiberius' succession and would have acclaimed Germanicus Emperor, he showed a remarkable example of filial respect and personal integrity by diverting their attention from this project; he took the offensive in Germany and won a triumph. Germanicus was so deeply respected and loved by all his acquaintances that Augustus, according to Suetonius ("Life of Gaius Caligula"), wondered for a long time whether to make Germanicus his successor, though ultimately ordered Tiberius to adopt him. (Since Tiberius had himself been adopted by Augustus, Germanicus was thus a member of the Julio-Claudian clan, standing in direct line of succession). According to Suetonius ("Life of Tiberius"), it was believed that, ultimately, Tiberius had arranged for the poisoning of Germanicus. "Give us back Germanicus!" was shouted all night and scrawled on walls throughout Rome after it was widely suspected that Tiberius had forced Gnaeus Piso, the governor of Syria, to carry out the evil deed. Everyone believed, and with good reason, that moral respect among the Romans for Germanicus had alone kept Tiberius from displaying the cruelty of his wicked heart. (Suetonius, *The Twelve Caesars*, trans. by Robert Graves).

Estimated Value\$4,000 - 5,000

Numismatica Ars Classica 62, lot 2019.

Remarkable Quality Denarius of Caligula and
Germanicus minted AD 37





129

Caligula and Germanicus. Silver Denarius (3.78 g) minted at Lugdunum (Lyon), AD 37. Laureate-head of Caligula right. Reverse: Bare head of Germanicus right. RIC 18; RSC 4; BMCRE 19. Bold portraits with lovely grayish-violet and light blue iridescent toning. A remarkable example. Rare. Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value\$10,000 - 12,000

Claudius, AD 41-54. Gold Aureus minted at Rome





4130

Claudius, AD 41-54. Gold Aureus (7.7g) minted at Rome, AD 44-45. Laureate head of Claudius right. *Reverse:* Pax-Nemesis advancing right, pointing winged caduceus at serpent before, and holding out fold of drapery with her other hand. RIC 27; Calicó 366; Cohen 55. Strong types, well-centered, of pleasing style. Wonderful portrait. **Extremely Fine.**

This superb aureus of Claudius minted in AD 44/5 features on the reverse an elegant winged figure of the goddess Nemesis with a snake at her feet. Nemesis was associated with the concept of righteous retribution. As the type occurs regularly on the precious metal coinage of this reign, it was clearly intended to symbolize a fundamental aspect of the emperor's personal policy. Doubtless, it was this idea that was invoked as a justification for the invasion and conquest of Britain commencing in AD 43 and perhaps also for the execution of his wife Messalina half a decade later.

Estimated Value \$15,000 - 20,000

The Hunter Collection.



Handsome Sestertius of Claudius





4131

Claudius, AD 41-54. AE Sestertius (28.1g) minted at Rome, AD 41-42. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP. Laureate head right of Claudius. Reverse: EX SC / OB / CIVES / SERVATOS in four lines within oak wreath; dotted border. Sear 1849; RIC 96; Giard 152. The fine dark brown patina lightly smoothed in the fields. Superb portrait in high relief. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$7,000 - 9,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 7 (Zurich), 2-3 March 1994, Lot 684.





4132

Nero Claudius Drusus, father of both Germanicus and Claudius. Gold Aureus (7.8g) minted at Lugdunum, AD 41-42. NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMANICVS IMP. Laureate head of Nero Claudius Drusus left. Reverse: DE GE-R-MA-NIS. Two oblong shields crossed in front of two pairs of crossed spears and vexillum flanked by trumpets. Sear 1893; Calicó 317; RIC 73; Giard 7; BMC 105 (*this coin*). A marvelous example and very rare. **Extremely Fine.**

Nero Claudius Drusus, also known as Drusus Senior, was the younger brother of the emperor Tiberius. Born in 38 BC, he was brought up in the household of Augustus and later married Antonia, the daughter of Mark Antony and Augustus' sister Octavia. The couple had two sons, Germanicus and the future emperor Claudius. Drusus was a brilliant general, and in 12 BC Augustus entrusted him with the overall command of the projected conquest of Germany. Unfortunately, tragedy struck in 9 BC when the twenty-nine-year-old general expired in summer encampment following a fall from his horse. He was succeeded in the German command by his brother Tiberius. No coinage was issued in the name of Nero Claudius Drusus until half a century after his death. On the accession to the throne of his younger son Claudius, a commemorative coinage was instituted by the new emperor honoring both his father and his mother, the latter only recently deceased at the age of seventy-three. These were struck in gold, silver, and orichalcum, and the precious metal denominations of Drusus celebrate his victories in Germany (DE GERMANIS). This beautiful aureus type shows an arrangement of arms together with a legionary vexillum.

Estimated Value \$20,000 - 25,000

The Hunter Collection.

Remarkable Sestertius of Nero Claudius Drusus



4133

Nero Claudius Drusus, father of both Germanicus and Claudius. AE Sestertius (25.9g) minted at Rome by Claudius, AD 42-43. NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMANICVS IMP. Bare head of Nero Claudius Drusus left. *Reverse* TICLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG PM TR P IMP SC. Claudius seated left on a curule chair, holding a branch and roll; globe below, with weapons and armor around. RIC (Claudius) 93. Bold details, marvelous olive-brown and green patina. A splendid example that ranks among the finest known. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$15,000 - 20,000

The Hunter Collection, Ex Superior Stamp & Coin NYINC Sale, December 8-9, 1995, lot 882.

Nero Gold Aureus minted at Rome, AD 65-66



4134

Nero, AD 54-68. Gold Aureus (7.3g) minted at Rome, AD 65-66. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P P. Laureate and bearded head right of Nero. Reverse: [IVP] PITER CVSTOS. Half-draped Jupiter seated left, holding thunderbolt in right hand, scepter in left. Calicó414; RIC47; cf. Sear 1930 (obverse legend). Some fine hairlines on the reverse from old cleaning noted. Underlying luster with rose colored toning. Outstanding portrait. **About Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$5,000 - 7,000

The Hunter Collection; from the Boscoreale hoard of 1895.



Extremely Rare Clodius Macer AR Denarius Struck at Carthage





135

Clodius Macer, AD 68. Silver Denarius (3.1g). Struck at Carthage May-September AD 68 Usurper in Africa. L. CLODI MACRI. Draped bust of Victory right; at sides, S C. Reverse: Legionary eagle between two vexilla; in field below, above exergue line, LEG - III. RIC 17; Hewitt 26-27 (same dies); RSC 4a. Almost invisible marks under medium gray toning. Extremely rare. Only four examples were known to Hewitt, three of which were in museums. **Choice Very Fine.**

Coins of Clodius Macer are not only among the rarest of all Roman silver coins, they are also important historical documents which throw light on an otherwise obscure period of Roman history. Little is known about the early career of Lucius Clodius Macer, but by AD 68 he had been appointed by Nero as provincial governor of North Africa. By April of AD 68, Nero's corrupt regime was collapsing and the governors Vindex in Gaul and Galba in Spain were in open revolt. As chaos gripped the empire, Macer threw in his lot with the rebels and threatened to cut off the African grain supply to Rome. Initially, he had declared his support for the Roman Senate, but following Nero's suicide, Macer abandoned his idealistic pose and began plotting to seize power himself. Galba, who had been proclaimed emperor by the Senate, attempted to win over Macer, but the latter refused to recognize the new ruler and instead struck new coins identifying himself as "pro-praetor of Africa." When Macer began raising two new legions, Galba issued a warrant for his arrest and execution, an order carried out by loyalist officers in Macer's army. His coinage was immediately recalled and melted down, accounting for its extreme rarity today.

Macer controlled the *Legio III Augusta* in Numidia and used it to take over Carthage, where this coin was presumably struck. The obverse type commemorates this 'Victory,' while the letters S C, "*Senatus Consulto*," were a nod to the authority of the Roman Senate, an inscription that had not been used on Roman silver coins since around 40 BC. The reverse type is modeled on the well-known legionary coinage of Marc Antony and suggests the coin was specifically struck to pay Macer's troops.

Estimated Value \$30,000 - 35,000

Numismatica Ars Classica 62, lot 2024; Ex Classical Numismatic Group sale 72, 2006, lot 1404.

Fantastic Rarity - Gold Aureus of The Civil Wars AD 68-69





136

Galba, AD 68-69. In the name of Divus Augustus, 27 BC - AD 14. Gold Aureus (7.2g). Minted at Tarraco, AD 68. DIVVS AVGVSTVS. Radiate head right of the deified Augustus, his features resembling those of Galba. Reverse: HISPANI - A. Hispania standing left, holding two grain-ears in right hand, two short spears in left; shield slung on her back. Sear 2068; Calicó 51a (this coin); RIC 112; Giard 63. Lustrous. Exceedingly rare. One of perhaps six known examples. **About Extremely Fine.**

The closing months of Nero's reign saw uprisings against his tyrannical rule in Gaul, Spain, and North Africa. Julius Vindex in Gallia Lugdunensis was the first of these commanders (March AD 68), and his appeal for military assistance was answered the following month by Servius Sulpicius Galba, governor of Hispania Tarraconensis. Vindex issued anonymous aurei and denarii, probably at Vienne, until his revolt was crushed by Verginius Rufus, governor of Upper Germany, in May. Galba was now committed to the cause, and Nero's suicide in June and the Senate's subsequent acceptance of his rule left Galba as the successor to the now extinct Julio-Claudian dynasty. While Galba was in revolt in Spain he also issued anonymous aurei and denarii as well as some with his portrait and the title Imperator.

This aureus was issued at Tarraco in the period April-June AD 68 and bears the head of the Empire's founder as the deified Augustus. At this time of civil war, the type looks back to the stability of the Augustan age and forward to its restoration under a new regime. The personification of Hispania on the reverse honors the province from which Galba's bid for the throne was being launched.

Estimated Value \$30,000 - 40,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Gilbert Steinberg Collection (Numismatica Ars Classica and Spink Taisci, 16 November 1994, lot 261); Leu Auction 52, 15 May 1991, lot 170.

Marvelous Sestertius of Galba, AD 68-69





4137

Galba, AD 68-69. AE Sestertius (26.6g) minted at Rome, June-August AD 68. IMP SER GALBA AVG TR P. Laureate and draped bust of Galba right. Reverse: ROMA in exergue; SC. Roma seated left, holding a spear and resting her arm on a shield set on a rock. RIC 243; Cohen 171. Rich deep forest-green patina. Pleasing style and high relief portrait. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$10,000 - 15,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Superior Stamp & Coin, NYINC Auction, December 8-9, 1995, lot 886; Peus 338, Lot 591.

Marvelous Quality Denarius of Vitellius, AD 69



138

Vitellius, AD 69. Silver Denarius (3.3g) minted at Rome, July-December AD 69. Laureate head of Vitellius right. Reverse: Concordia (Harmony) seated left holding patera and cornucopia. Lightly toned and beautiful style. Very scarce, particularly so in such a high grade. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$5,000 - 6,000

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Sale 60, May 22, 2002, lot 156; Jürgen K. Schmidt Collection, Len Numismatik Auktion 72, May 12, 1998, lot 420.

Incredible Quality Dupondius of Vitellius, AD 69





4139

Vitellius, AD 69. AE Dupondius (13.95g) minted at Rome, September-October AD 69. A VITELLIVS GERMAN IMP AVG P M TR P. Laureate head right of Vitellius. Reverse: PAX AVGVSTI. Pax (Peace) standing left, holding olive branch in right hand, cornucopiae in left; in fields, S C. Sear 2211; RIC 146. Glossy uniform reddish-brown patina. A magnificent example of fine portrait engraving in high relief. Absolutely superb and possibly the finest known bronze of Vitellius. Nearly Mint State.

Estimated Value \$15,000 - 20,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Antiqua II, 1975, Lot 33; Numismatica Ars Classica The Gil Steinberg Collection, 16 Nov. 1994, lot 279; Ex Leu 18, 1977, Lot 307.



Choice Quality 'Judea Capta' Sestertius of Vespasian





4140

Vespasian, AD 69-79 AD. AE Sestertius (33.5g) minted at Rome, AD 71. IMP CAES VESPAS AVG P M TR P PP COS III. Laureate head right of Vespasian. Reverse: IVDAEA CAPTA. Palm tree; to left, bound male captive standing right; to right, Judaea seated right, in mourning; to left and right on ground-line, arms; in exergue, S C. RIC 424; cf. Sear 2325 (obverse legend). Uniform dark brown patina. **Extremely Fine.**

This celebrated type is part of the large series issued by Vespasian early in his reign (mostly in AD 71) celebrating the quelling of the Jewish uprising known as the "First Revolt" or the "Jewish War." When Vespasian left the East to make his bid for the imperial throne, he left his elder son Titus in charge of the military operations in Judaea. Jerusalem was captured in September AD 70, and the following year father and son staged a magnificent triumph through the streets of Rome. The event was commemorated by the Arch of Titus which was erected early in the reign of Vespasian's younger son, Domitian, and still stands today near the ruins of the Roman Forum.

Estimated Value \$20,000 - 25,000

The Hunter Collection.

Impressive Bronze Sestertius of Domitian, AD 81-96





141

Domitian, AD 81-96. AE Sestertius (28.2g) minted at Rome, AD 90-91. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XV CENS PER P P. Laureate head right of Domitian. Reverse: IOVI VICTORI. Half-draped Jupiter seated left, holding Victory on outstretched right hand, scepter in left; in exergue, S C. Sear 2766; RIC 88. Well struck on a medallion flan. Lovely greenish-brown patina with reddish highlights. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$10,000 - 13,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Superior Stamp & Coin NYINC, Dec. 8-9, 1995, lot 898; Numismatica Ars Classica 8, 3rd April 1995, lot 02.

Famous Fisci Iudaici Sestertius of Nerva, AD 96-98 AD



4142

Nerva, AD 96-98 AD. AE Sestertius (25g) minted at Rome, AD 97. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS III P P Laureate head right of Nerva. Reverse: FISC I I V D A I C I C A L V M N I A S V B L A T A. Palm tree dividing S C. Sear 7044; RIC 82; Giard 97. Glossy chocolate brown patina. Choice Very Fine.



During the course of his short reign, the lawyer-emperor Nerva undertook measures to correct the abuses in the collection of the *Fiscus Iudaicus* (Jewish Tax). The half-shekel Temple Tax had been obligatory under Jewish law for free adult Jewish males as long as the Jewish Temple in Jerusalem was standing. When the Jewish Temple was destroyed in AD 70 after the quelling of the "First Revolt," the Tax continued to be levied on the Jews, but it was paid, instead, to the temple of Capitoline Jupiter. This Tax became known as the *Fiscus Iudaicus*. When a fire in AD 80 destroyed the temple of Capitoline Jupiter, Domitian's administrators of the *Fiscus Iudaicus* sought out both practicing Jews as well as those who had renounced Judaism (or practiced it secretly to evade the tax) in order to garner more funds. The *Calumnia*, or harshness, with which the administrators ascertained who was Jewish is described by Suetonius ("Life of Domitian"), who recalls how he himself was present when the procurator with a large group of assessors examined an old man of ninety to see whether the man had been circumcised. Within the first year of his reign, Nerva put an end to this *Calumnia*, i.e., the insulting way the administrators ascertained who Jewish. The effect of "The Insult of the Jewish Tax Removed" was that, thenceforward, only openly practicing Jews were liable to pay the Jewish Tax, and no one had to undergo a public investigation as to whether or not he were circumcised. The inscription surrounding the palm tree proclaims "The Insult of the Jewish Tax Removed." However, the tax itself was left on the statute books and appears to have remained in effect until its abolition by the emperor Julian (AD 36-363).

Estimated Value \$5,000 - 6,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex August Voirol Collection (*Münzen und Medaillen* 38, 6-7 December 1968, lot 407).

Famous Gold Aureus of 'Trajan's Column', struck AD 112-117



4143

Trajan, AD 98-117. Gold Aureus (7.4g) minted at Rome, ca. AD 112-117. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI PP. Laureate and draped bust of Trajan right. *Reverse:* SPQR OPTI - MO PRINCIPI. Trajan's Column: statue of the emperor at top; column set on square base surmounted and flanked by two eagles. RIC 292; Calicó 1117 (obverse portrait cuirassed). Well struck and an excellent example of this popular issue. **Nearly Extremely Fine.**



This important aureus type commemorates the erection of the famous Column in Trajan's Forum and its dedication on May 12, AD 113. It was built to celebrate the greatest military achievement of Trajan's reign, the conquest of the kingdom of Dacia north of the Danube and its annexation as a Roman province in AD 106. The representation of the Column on this aureus, probably issued in the year following its dedication, is remarkably detailed for the small scale of the die and reproduces many of the features that are still to be seen on the monument today. The principal differences are that the statue of the emperor at the top has been replaced by one of St. Paul, while the base is no longer adorned with eagles. Trajan's Column is decorated with a remarkable spiral frieze illustrating in great detail events from the campaigns of the two Dacian Wars. These appear on the coin merely as a series of diagonal lines and pellets.

The crowning glory of Trajan's Forum, constructed with the spoils of the Dacian Wars, Trajan's Column served after the emperor's death as the repository of his ashes.

Estimated Value \$10,000 - 13,000

The Hunter Collection.

Magnificent 'Circus Maximus' Sestertius of Trajan,
minted AD 104-106





4144

Trajan, AD 98-117. AE Sestertius (25.8g) minted at Rome, AD 104-106. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P. Laureate head of Trajan right. Reverse: SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI S C. General view of the Circus Maximus, as seen from the Forum Boarium: porticos with two entrances, with monumental gate crowned by quadriga, triumphal arches, curved wall, temple of Sol, spina with obelisk flanked by equestrian statue of Trajan and shrine of Cybele in background. RIC 571; BMC 853; Cohen 546; Hirmer pl. 76, 267.

Very rare and recognized as *the finest known specimen*. Lovely untouched apple-green patina, complimented by a large and flawless flan perfectly struck from new dies of very neat execution. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

The Circus Maximus, Rome's great chariot-racing arena adjoining the Palatine Hill, dates back to the fourth century BC. The wooden seating surrounding the track was frequently consumed by fire during the Julio-Claudian and Flavian periods, and Trajan undertook a major restoration of the structure early in the second century AD. This was commemorated on the coinage, thus providing the first detailed representation of the building. The great central obelisk is clearly visible as are various other details of the interior. Brought from Heliopolis in Egypt by Augustus, this obelisk of Rameses II now stands in the middle of Rome's Piazza del Popolo. A similar view appears on coins of Caracalla issued in AD 213 following a further restoration. Constantine the Great undertook the final refurbishment of the building and the last recorded event in the Circus took place under the Ostrogothic king Totila in AD 550 (cf. Hill, *The Monuments of Ancient Rome as Coin Types*, pp. 47-8). The restoration of the Circus Maximus in AD 103 was commemorated by Trajan on sestertii from AD 104 thru 106. Although the type itself is not extremely rare, this popular type is seldom found in such choice condition.

Estimated Value \$25,000 - 35,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Superior Stamp & Coin, NYINC Auction, December 8-9, 1995, lot 908; *Numismatica Ars Classica* 8, lot 23.

Famous 'Danube Bridge' Sestertius of Trajan, AD 98-117





4145
 Trajan, AD 98-117. AE Sestertius (26g) minted at Rome, AD 105. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P. Laureate bust right of Trajan, left shoulder draped. *Reverse*: S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Arched single-span bridge over river, with covered walkway and gateways at either end surmounted by three statues; entrance to right approached by flight of stairs; below, boat moored near right bank, secured by anchor; below waterline, S C. Sear 3207; RIC 569. Dark brown patina with lighter highlights. Well detailed and struck in high relief. **Nearly Extremely Fine.**

The precise identity of the bridge depicted on this handsome sestertius remains a subject of scholarly speculation. Traditionally, it has been described as the bridge over the Danube near Drobetae, designed by the architect Apollodorus of Damascus and built in AD 104 as part of the preparations for Trajan's Second Dacian War. However, the totally different appearance of this bridge on Trajan's Column in Rome casts serious doubt on this identification. An attractive alternative is provided by the *Pons Sublicius* in Rome's Regio XIV, the first bridge to span the Tiber. A wooden structure, the bridge was frequently damaged or swept away by floods but was always restored or rebuilt in wood as a matter of religious practice. Doubtless, such a restoration occurred early in the reign of Trajan and was commemorated by this coin type, which appears also on dupondii and asses.



Estimated Value \$6,000 - 7,000

The Hunter Collection.

Superb Aureus of Hadrian, AD 117-138. Minted AD 122





146
 Hadrian, AD 117-138. Gold Aureus (7.3g). Mint of Rome
 AD 122. Bust of Hadrian, laureate, draped and cuirassed,
 right. Reverse: Mars standing facing, holding spear and
 shield. RIC 65; Calico 1312; Sear 3407. Boldly struck
 and fully lustrous. A superb example. Nearly Mint State.

Estimated Value \$15,000 - 18,000

Beautiful Gold Aureus of Hadrian, AD 117-138



4147
 Hadrian, AD 117-138. Gold Aure-
 us (7.2g) minted at Rome, ca. AD
 134-138. HADRIANVS AVG COS
 III PP. Bare-headed and draped bust
 of Hadrian right. Reverse: FORTVN-A
 AVG. Fortuna (Fortune) standing left, hold-
 ing patera in outstretched hand and cornuco-
 piae. RIC 245. Bold, beautiful high relief por-
 traiture of fine style. Lustrous. Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$10,000 - 14,000

The Hunter Collection.





4148

Hadrian, with Trajan and Plotina, AD 117-138. Gold Aureus (7.2g) minted at Rome, ca. AD 134-138. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P. Bare-headed, bust right of bearded Hadrian, left shoulder draped. *Reverse*: DIVIS PAREN - TI - BUS. Bare-headed, draped bust right of Trajan facing diademed, draped bust of Plotina; each with a star above. Calicó 1417; RIC 232B; Hirmer 290. Delicately toned. Extremely rare. Fabulous portraits of Hadrian, Trajan and Plotina, all struck in high relief. *An incredible coin of great historical and artistic merit. Lustrous. Superb Extremely Fine.*

The remarkable series of seven aureus types to which this coin belongs was issued in the opening weeks of the reign of Antoninus Pius. They were first identified as a homogeneous group by Philip Hill in 1970. Although they revive obverse types from three different phases of Hadrian's reign, all are characterized by the youthful appearance of the portraiture that is clearly intended to idealize the late emperor's features and to emphasize his worthiness to be counted among the *Divi*, or Imperial gods. The series is best attributed to the period of dispute between the Senate and the new emperor over the deification of Hadrian and the ratification of his acts. Hadrian had never been on good terms with the Roman senators, and they were ill-disposed to honor him following his death. Antoninus' purpose was to eulogize the virtues of his predecessor and adoptive father and to represent him as the chosen successor of the highly revered Trajan and the favorite of the equally popular empress Plotina. Realizing that Antoninus was quite prepared to abdicate over the issue, the Senate bowed to the emperor's will, and Hadrian was duly deified. Antoninus' filial loyalty was respected by the conscript fathers and, in recognition, he received the name "Pius" that appears on all his subsequent coinage, eventually to become a dynastic title.

Estimated Value \$50,000 - 60,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Leu 48, 10 May 1989, lot 351; Leu 2, 1972, lot 389.

Splendid Aureus of Aelius, Caesar under Hadrian, AD 136-138





4149

Aelius, Caesar under Hadrian, AD 136-138. Gold Aureus (7.2g), minted at Rome, AD 137. L AELIVS CAESAR. Bare head right of bearded Aelius. *Reverse:* CONCORD in exergue; TRIB POT COS II around. Concordia (Harmony) enthroned left, holding patera in outstretched right hand, resting left on cornucopiae. Sear 3962; Calicó 1444; RIC 443. A marvelous portrait struck in high relief. Very rare. **Lustrous. Superb Extremely Fine.**

In AD 136 the emperor Hadrian, realizing that his health was beginning to fail, adopted Lucius Ceionius Commodus as heir to the throne and bestowed on him the official name of Lucius Aelius Caesar. In order to gain administrative and military experience he was sent to govern the two Pannonias, and on January 1, AD 137, he entered upon his second consulship. However, fate decreed that he was never to be called upon to prove his abilities to govern a vast empire, as he died of a massive hemorrhage on New Year's Day, AD 138, thus predeceasing the emperor by more than six months. It is unclear why Hadrian should have regarded Aelius as a suitable candidate for the succession. The Caesar suffered from tuberculosis, a condition that was aggravated by his addiction to a self-indulgent lifestyle, and it is unlikely that his reign would have been of long duration.

Estimated Value \$25,000 - 30,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Michael F. Price Collection (Stacks, December 3, 1996, lot 186); Ex McLendon Collection (Christie's New York, June 12, 1993, lot 130); Numismatic Fine Arts XII, March 23-24, 1983; Metropolitan Museum of Art, Durr (Sotheby's November 1972, lot 88).

Handsome AE Sestertius of Aelius, Caesar, AD 136-138

4150

Aelius, Caesar under Hadrian, AD 136-138. AE Sestertius minted at Rome, AD 137. L AELIVS CAESAR Bare head of bearded Aelius right. *Reverse:* CONCORD in exergue, TR POT COS II S C, Concordia (Concord) seated left, holding patera in outstretched right hand and resting left arm on cornucopiae. Sear 3979; RIC 1057; Cohen 7. Attractive glossy olive-brown. Nice and bold with a masterful depiction of Aelius in high relief. Extremely Fine/Very Fine.

Estimated Value \$5,000 - 6,000

The Hunter Collection.



Beautiful Gold Aureus of Antoninus Pius, AD 138-161



4151

Antoninus Pius, AD 138-161. Gold Aureus (7.5g) minted at Rome, AD 155-156. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP IMP II Bare head of Pius right. *Reverse:* TR POT XIX COS IIII Togate figure of the emperor standing left, holding a globe before him. Sear 4004; RIC 256b; Calicó 1674 (*this coin*); Biaggi 1081 (*this coin*). A superb specimen, well detailed and struck in high relief. An excellent depiction of Pius. Lustrous. Nearly Mint State.

Estimated Value \$8,000 - 9,000

The Hunter Collection.

4152

Antoninus Pius, AD 138-161. Gold Aureus (7.0g) minted at Rome, AD 151/152. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TR P XV. Laureate head of Pius left. Reverse: CO-S IIII. Togate figure of Antoninus Pius standing left, holding a globe and scroll. Sear 4004; Calicó 1518; RIC 206; Cohen 305. Underlying luster present. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$5,000 - 6,000

The Hunter Collection.

Handsome Gold Aureus of Antoninus Pius, AD 138-161



Marvelous Marcus Aurelius Gold Aureus, issued as Caesar



4153

Marcus Aurelius, AD 161-180. Issued as Caesar under Antoninus Pius. Gold Aureus (7.4g) minted at Rome, AD 151-152. AVRELIVS CAESAR ANTONINI AVG PII FIL. Bare head of bearded Marcus Aurelius left. Reverse: CLEM, below; TR POT VI COS II. Clementia (Mercy) standing left, holding patera with outstretched hand and holding out skirt with her left hand. RIC 456c; Calicó 1815. A splendid example exhibiting underlying luster on a pleasing full flan. A superb portrait of Aurelius, struck in high relief with bold details and of fine style. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

The delicacy of the treatment of the portrait of the thirty-year-old Caesar Marcus Aurelius on this superb gold aureus of AD 151/2 well illustrates the heights to which the Antonine die-engravers could sometimes rise. The elegant female figure on the reverse represents *Clementia*, the personification of clemency or mercy, an appropriate sentiment for the reign of the gentlemanly emperor Antoninus Pius.

Estimated Value \$10,000 - 13,000

The Hunter Collection.

Lustrous Gold Aureus of Marcus Aurelius, AD 161-180



4154
Marcus Aurelius, AD 161-180. Gold Aureus (7.18g), mint of Rome AD 165. Laureate and cuirassed bearded bust facing right. Reverse: Victoria (Victory) advancing left holding wreath and palm. RIC 195, Cohen 904, Calico 2009. Well struck with intense frosty mint luster. Wonderful portraiture of the philosopher Emperor. Nearly Mint State.

Estimated Value \$9,000 - 10,000

Handsome Gold Aureus of Marcus Aurelius, 161-180 AD



4155

Marcus Aurelius, AD 161-180. Gold Aureus (7.1g). Minted at Rome AD 171. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Marcus Aurelius to right. *Reverse:* Marcus Aurelius, togate, standing left sacrificing over tripod-altar. RIC 250 var; Calico 2037 var; Sear 4877 var. Well struck and perfectly centered on a nice round flan. **Nearly Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$7,000 - 8,000

Gem Quality Gold Aureus of Lucius Verus, AD 161-169





4156
 Lucius Verus, AD 161-169. Gold Aureus (7.3g) minted at Rome, AD 164. L VERVS AVG ARMENIACVS. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right of Lucius Verus. Reverse: TR P IIII IMP II COS II. Victoria (Victory) standing right, placing shield inscribed VIC / AVG atop palm tree. Sear 5338; Calicó 2177; RIC 525. Well struck, sharp and perfectly centered. Lustrous. Mint State.

Estimated Value\$15,000 - 20,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Superior Stamp & Coin, June 2, 1992, lot 4446.

Lustrous Aureus of Lucilla, daughter of Marcus Aurelius, AD 164-6



4157
 Lucilla, daughter of Marcus Aurelius. Gold Aureus (6.2g). Minted at Rome AD 164-6. Draped bust of Lucilla, right. Reverse: Venus standing left, holding apple and scepter. RIC 783; Calico 2218; Sear 5477. Well struck in high relief and delicately toned. Lustrous Superb Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value\$8,000 - 9,000

Splendid Gold Aureus of Commodus, AD 177-192





4158

Commodus, AD 177-192. Gold Aureus (7.3g) minted at Rome, AD 178, with Marcus Aurelius, AD 161-180. L AVREL COM - MODVS AVG. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right of young Commodus. Reverse: TR P III IM - P II COS P. Castor standing left, beside horse standing left, holding bridle in right hand, scepter in left. Sear 5611; Calicó 2337; RIC 648. Wonderful youthful portrait. Lustrous. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

The unworthy son of a most noble father, Commodus disgraced the imperial office over a period of twelve years following the death of Marcus Aurelius in AD 180. This early aureus, showing him as a seventeen-year-old youth, belongs to the period during which he shared the throne with his father (AD 177-180).

The reverse type is of great interest. It depicts Castor, one of the twin sons of Jupiter and Leda known as the Dioscuri, the other brother being Pollux. Their cult was very important in Rome from early Republican times, and a major temple in their honor was erected in the Roman Forum. Although prominent on the Republican coinage, the Dioscuri were seldom depicted in Imperial times. The appearance of Castor on this beautiful aureus type appears to be connected with the role of the Dioscuri as the patrons of the *equites*, or knights, and thus the protector of the young emperor who was the leader of Rome's youth.

Estimated Value\$20,000 - 25,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex British Museum, duplicate acquired in the 1980s.

Lustrous Gold Aureus of Commodus, AD 177-192





4159

Commodus, AD 177-192. Gold Aureus (7.2g) minted at Rome, AD 188. M COMM ANT P FEL AVG BRIT. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right of bearded mature Commodus. *Reverse:* P M TR P XIII IMP VIII COS V P. Aequitas (Fairness) standing left, holding scales in right hand, cornucopiae in left. Sear 5601; Calicó 2306; RIC 164. A superb example, boldly struck and lustrous. Nearly Mint State.

Estimated Value\$20,000 - 25,000

The Hunter Collection.



Incredible Sestertius of Commodus,
AD 177-192 minted at Rome, AD 188





4160

Commodus, AD 177-192. AE Sestertius (30.3g) minted at Rome, AD 188. M COMMODVS ANT P FELIX AVG BRIT. Laureate head of Commodus right. Reverse: FOR RED in exergue; P M TR P XIII IMP VIII COS V P P S C. Fortuna seated left; left hand holding cornucopiae; right hand holding a rudder set on globe. Sear 5746; RIC 513; BMC 618; Banti 73. Lovely uniform dark green patina with reddish-brown highlights. Well struck on a medalllic flan. A fantastic example and the finest specimen we have seen. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$10,000 - 13,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Superior Stamp & Coin, NYINC Sale, December 8-9, 1995, lot 933; Tkalec 28 (Zurich), October 1994, lot 227.

Pertinax, AD 193. Gold Aureus minted at Rome, AD 193





4161

Pertinax, AD 193. Gold Aureus (7.1g) minted at Rome, AD 193. IMP CAES P HELV PERTIN AVG. Laureate, bearded head right of Pertinax. *Reverse:* LAETITIA TEMPOR COS II. Laetitia (Joy) standing left, holding wreath in right hand, scepter in left. Sear 6033; Calicó 2383; RIC 4a. Boldly struck and perfectly centered. Extremely rare. **Extremely Fine.**

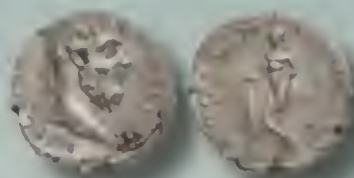
The murder of Commodus on the night of December 31, AD 192, brought to a violent end the Antonine dynasty that had served the Empire so well for more than four decades under the emperors Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. As on the occasion of Domitian's assassination almost a century before, the power vacuum was filled by a worthy successor, in this case the city prefect Publius Helvius Pertinax, a former governor of Britain. In a reaction against the excesses of the reign of his predecessor Commodus, Pertinax attempted to implement vital reforms and economies. Unfortunately, this made him highly unpopular with the soldiers of the praetorian guard who had been pampered under the previous regime. Just three months after the elevation of Pertinax to the throne, the imperial palace was invaded by a band of mutinous praetorians who proceeded to murder the emperor. A disgraceful episode ensued in which the Empire was auctioned by the soldiers to the highest bidder, thus bringing to the throne Marcus Didius Julianus. Not surprisingly, this led to outrage in the provinces where three governors vowed to avenge the murder of Pertinax by punishing the praetorian guard. Of these, Septimius Severus was ultimately successful in taking possession of the capital, ascending the imperial throne, and establishing a new dynasty that was to last for four decades. The murdered emperor was deified and his memory honored by the production of a commemorative coinage. Severus even added the name of Pertinax to his own titles. The three-month coinage of Pertinax is inevitably rare, especially so the gold aurei of which this is a splendid example.



Estimated Value \$30,000 - 40,000

The Hunter Collection.

Exceptional Pescennius Niger, AD 193-194 AR Denarius



4162

Pescennius Niger, AD 193-194. Silver Denarius (3.3g) minted at Antioch. Laureate head of Niger right with neatly cropped beard. *Reverse*: Apollo standing left, legs crossed, one hand on hip the other resting on a column and holding a laurel branch. RIC 3c var. Unusually fine medal with a bold, pleasing portrait. Very rare this choice. Some earthen deposits on lower obverse edge. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$5,000 - 6,000

Ex Wolpert Family Foundation, purchased from Numismatic Fine Arts early 1970s.

Choice Quality Sestertius of Clodius Albinus, AD 193-195



4163

Clodius Albinus, as Caesar, AD 193-195. AE Sestertius (27.0g) minted at Rome, AD 194-195. D CL SEPT AL - BIN CAES. Bare head of Albinus right with slight drapery on left shoulder. *Reverse*: FORT REDVCI COS II S C. Fortuna seated left, right hand holding rudder on globe, left holding cornucopiae; beneath seat, wheel. Sear 6150; RIC 53b, BMC 533var, Cohen 33, Bantr 11. Minor flan crack noted at one o'clock. Uniform dark greenish-brown patina. Very pleasing portrait. Very rare. *One of the finer examples extant.* **Choice Very Fine/About Very Fine.**

Estimated Value \$5,000 - 6,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Superior Stamp & Coin, NYINC Sale, December 8-9, 1995, lot 936.



Very Rare Gold Aureus of Septimius Severus, minted AD 197

4164

Septimius Severus, AD 193-211. Gold Aureus (7.2g) minted at Rome, AD 197. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Severus right. *Reverse:* LIBERO PATRI. Bacchus (Liber) standing slightly right, head turned left, crowning himself, and holding a thyrsus; behind him at his feet, a leopard prances left, head back. Sear 6212; Calicó 2482 (*this coin*); Biaggi 1081 (*this coin*); cf. RIC 99 (*obverse portrait*). Crisp details throughout with underlying luster present. Very rare. **Extremely Fine.**

This rare and beautiful aureus type datable to AD 197 features on the reverse a figure of Liber, the name by which the Romans usually referred to the god Dionysus. Here he rests on his usual attribute, a thyrsus, a staff surmounted by a pinecone and wreathed with tendrils of vine or ivy; his attendant panther is shown at his feet. Liber was one of the guardian deities of Lepcis Magna, the birthplace of Septimius Severus, so it was highly appropriate to accord him the title of *Pater* (Father).

Estimated Value \$9,000 - 12,000

The Hunter Collection.



Rare Silver Tetradrachm of Septimius Severus



4165

Septimius Severus, AD 193-211. Silver Tetradrachm (14.4g). Minted at Laodicea ad Mare, ca. AD 208-209. Laureate bust of Severus right wearing cuirass with aegis and trabea, seen from front; on left shoulder, paludamentum. *Reverse:* Eagle with wings spread, head left; star between legs of eagle. Prieur 1151. Very rare type. Lustrous. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$2,000 - 2,500

Gorgeous Gold Aureus of Julia Domna, minted AD 211





4166

Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus. Gold Aureus (7.4g) minted at Rome, AD 211. IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG. Bare-headed, draped bust of Julia Domna right. *Reverse:* MAT AVGG MAT SEN M PATR. Julia Domna enthroned left, holding branch in right hand, scepter in left. Sear 7091; Calicó 2624; RIC 381. Well struck in high relief and lovely style. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

The extraordinary political influence of the empress Julia Domna in the period following the death of her husband Septimius Severus in AD 211 is strongly emphasized on this rare and attractive aureus type. The reverse inscription proclaims her as "Mother of the Emperors [Caracalla and Geta], Mother of the Senate, and Mother of her Country." No other empress ever bore such honorifics, and they bear testimony to the fact that from AD 211 to the time of her suicide in AD 217, Julia Domna was running the imperial government, especially during the absences on campaign of her elder son Caracalla. Her life at this time became increasingly tragic, as she was obliged to witness the fratricidal murder of her younger son Geta and the growing megalomania of Caracalla, culminating in his assassination in the East in AD 217.

Estimated Value \$15,000 - 20,000

The Hunter Collection.



Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus, AE Sestertius



4167

Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus. AE Sestertius (23.9g) minted at Rome, AD 211-215. *IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG* Diademed and draped bust of Julia Domna right, her hair in an elaborate coiffure. *Reverse: IVNO-NEM SC* Juno standing left, holding patera in right hand, resting left on scepter; peacock before at her feet. Sear 7114; RIC 585 (Caracalla); BMC 206, Cohen 88. Untouched apple-green patina with faint reddish highlights. Sharp portrait. Rare, particularly so in this fine state of preservation. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$5,000 — 7,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Superior Stamp & Coin, NYINC Sale, December 8-9, 1995, lot 940.



Wonderful Gold Aureus of Caracalla and Geta,
minted at Rome, AD 199-200



Lot 4168



4168

Caracalla and Geta. Gold Aureus (7.1g) minted at Rome, AD 199-200. *Obverse:* ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right of young Caracalla. *Reverse:* P SEPT GETA CAES PONT Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust right of young Geta. Calico 2862, RIC 38. Both portraits boldly struck in high relief with lovely 'BoscCoreale' rose color toning. Extremely Fine.



An attractive feature of the coinage of the early Severan period is the dynastic series comprising gold aurei, silver denarii, and Alexandrian billon tetradrachms. There are more than thirty recorded types featuring different members of the imperial family in various portrait combinations. The majority were issued in AD 201 with a few types preceding or following the main group. This attractive aureus of AD 201 has portraits of the two sons of Septimius Severus and Julia Domna. The thirteen-year-old Caracalla already bears the senior imperial rank of Augustus to which he had been elevated three years before, while the twelve-year-old Geta has the junior title of Caesar. The age difference appears greater in the portraits with Geta looking more like a child. It is unclear why the younger brother had to wait until he was twenty before being advanced to the rank of Augustus when his elder brother had been only half that age. Whatever the reason, it was clearly a serious error of judgment on the part of Severus as it created a bitter rivalry between the two which eventually led to the murder of Geta at his brother's instigation less than a year after their father's death.

Estimated Value \$25,000 - 30,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Hless-Lew, April 1969, lot 311. From the Boscoreale hoard of 1895.

Marvelous Gold Aureus of Caracalla, AD 198-217



Lot 4169



4169

Caracalla, AD 198-217. Gold Aureus (7.3g) minted at Rome, AD 207. *ANTONINVS PIVS AVG*. Laureate bust right of young Caracalla. *Reverse: RESTITVTOR VRBIS*. Roma seated left, holding Palladium (Minerva) in right hand, spear in left, shield resting against side of throne. Sear 6746; Calicò 2808; RIC 167. Well struck and glittering with luster. A superb example. **Nearly Mint State.**

Estimated Value \$20,000 - 25,000

The Hunter Collection.

Quality Gold Aureus of Caracalla,
AD 198-217



4170

Caracalla, AD 198-217. Gold Aureus (6.57g) minted at Rome, AD 217. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla right. *Reverse*: Jupiter standing left holding a thunderbolt and scepter. Cf. RIC 285b and Calicó 2755 (bust not draped). A few minor reverse edge scuffs. Well struck and nicely toned. Excellent portraiture with underlying luster. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$10,000 - 13,000

Famous 'Circus Maximus' Sestertius of Caracalla, AD 213



4171

Caracalla, AD 198-217. AE Sestertius (32.30g) minted at Rome, AD 213. M AVR ANTONINVS PIVS FELIX AVG. Laureate and cuirassed bust right of bearded Caracalla. Reverse: P M TR P XVI IMP II, around, below Circus. COS III P P; S C. View of a chariot race in the Circus Maximus, showing a long arcade flanked by monumental arches in the foreground, the central spina and obelisk, turning-posts at both ends, and the shrine of Sol in the background. RIC 500c, C. 237; cf. Sear 6929 (obverse legend). An extremely rare obverse variety of this famous reverse type. Pleasing uniform chocolate brown patina. Struck on a medallic flan. Nearly Extremely Fine.

The Circus Maximus, Rome's great chariot racing arena adjoining the Palatine Hill, dates back to the fourth century BC. The wooden seating surrounding the track was frequently consumed by fire during the Julio-Claudian and Flavian periods, and Trajan undertook a major restoration of the structure early in the second century AD. This was commemorated on the coinage, thus providing the first detailed representation of the building. A similar view appears on aurei and sesterti of Caracalla issued in AD 213 following a further restoration.

The great central obelisk is clearly visible as are various other details of the interior, including several charioteers racing around the track. Brought from Heliopolis in Egypt by Augustus, this obelisk of Rameses II now stands in the middle of Rome's Piazza del Popolo. Constantine the Great undertook the final refurbishment of the building, and the last recorded event in the Circus took place under the Ostrogothic king Totila in AD 550 (cf. Hill, *The Monuments of Ancient Rome as Coin Types*, pp. 47-8).

Estimated Value \$15,000 - 20,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Leu-Hess "ESR" Sale, 23 March 1961, lot 265; Trau Auction, Vienna 1935, lot 2277.

Fabulous Caracalla Silver Tetradrachm struck at Akko Ptolemais



4172

Caracalla, AD 198-217. Silver Tetradrachm (12.9g) struck at Akko Ptolemais ca. AD 215-217. Laureate head of Caracalla right. Reverse: Eagle, seen from front, with head left and wings spread; between legs caps of the *Dioscuri* surmounted by stars. Prieur 1224. A marvelous example, medallion in appearance. Lightly toned and lustrous. Probably the finest example extant. **Mint State.**

Estimated Value \$1,500 - 2,000



Caracalla and (Geta), 198-217 AD.
Bronze Medallion of Stratoniceia in
Caria



4173

Caracalla and (Geta), 198-217 AD. AE 35 Medallion (19.47g) minted at Stratoniceia in Caria. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla right, confronting erased bust of Geta, between, two countermarks: a helmeted head of Athena, and a stamp with four letters. Reverse: Hekate standing facing, head left, holding patera in right hand, torch in her left, dog at her feet. SNG v. Aulock 2686 (*this coin*), cf. BMC 69, cf. Lindgren 668. Sharp types with attractive deep chestnut patina. Rare and of historical importance. Choice Very Fine.

With the death of Septimius Severus on February 4, AD 211, brothers Caracalla and Geta became locked in a deadly struggle for supremacy. The growing popularity of Geta hastened Caracalla's hand. He set a trap for his brother, and had him murdered in late December AD 211. Caracalla then immediately slaughtered Geta's supporters, some 20,000 in all, and subjected Geta to *damnatio memoriae* (damnation of his memory).

These events are echoed here in this medallion. The great majority of Stratoniceian Caracalla-Geta bronze medallions have Geta's portrait chiseled away. These medallions were recalled, quite possibly by temple authorities, and two countermarks were applied before the defacement was done. From the evidence of these medallions, we see that even in the East, news of Geta's murder traveled quickly, and the new political landscape, one in which Caracalla's wish was the erasure of his brother's memory, was acted upon with the same alacrity.

Estimated Value \$2,500 - 3,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Superior Stamp & Coin NYINC Auction, December 10-11, 1993, lot 1944.



Handsome Gold Aureus of Macrinus, AD 217-218



4174

Macrinus, AD 217-218. Gold Aureus (6.42g) minted at Antioch, AD 217. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Macrinus right. Reverse: Felicitas (Happiness) standing left holding caduceus and cornucopiae. RIC 20c; cf. Calicó 2954 (obverse not cuirassed). Nicely toned. Excellent portrait. Rare. **About Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$10,000 - 13,000



Phenomenal Quality Sestertius of Macrinus, AD 217-218





4175

Macrinus, AD 217-218. AE Sestertius (23.9g) minted at Rome. IMP CAES M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Macrinus right. *Reverse:* SECVRITAS TEMPORVM S C. Securitas (Security) standing left, holding scepter in right hand, resting left elbow on column. RIC 202; Cohen 123. Dark forest green patina. Meticulous strike of fine style offering a magnificent depiction of Macrinus. *A fabulous coin and undoubtedly one of the finest of its type in existence. Very rare. Superb Extremely Fine.*

This handsome sestertius of Macrinus has a magnificent portrait of the emperor who briefly interrupted the Severan dynasty when he arranged for the assassination of Caracalla in AD 217. While Macrinus was serving as praetorian prefect at the time of Caracalla's Parthian campaign, he learned of a prophecy concerning his own future elevation to the throne. Terrified that the emperor would hear of this and order his immediate execution, Macrinus felt that he had no choice but to make the prophecy self-fulfilling by secretly plotting the emperor's murder. Once the deed was carried out along a lonely stretch of road between the Mesopotamian cities of Edessa and Carrhae, Macrinus was proclaimed emperor by the army, which was unaware of his part in the affair. The reverse proclaims the "security of the times," a somewhat extravagant claim given the uncertainty of the situation both for the new emperor himself and for the Roman army in the East.



Estimated Value \$25,000 - 35,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Superior Stamp & Coin, NYINC Sale, December 8-9, 1995, lot 947; Tkalec (Zurich), October 1992, lot 326.

Celebrated Gold Aureus of Diadumenian, AD 218





4176
Diadumenian, AD 218. Gold Aureus (7.2g) minted at Rome, AD 218. M OPEL ANT DIADVMENIAN CAES. Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust right of Diadumenian. *Reverse: SPES PVBLICA.* Spes (Hope) advancing left, holding flower in right hand, raising skirts with left. Sear 7445; Calicó 2984a; RIC 115. *Published in Wealth of the Ancient World: The Nelson Bunker Hunt and William Herbert Hunt Collection, Kimbell Art Museum, Fort Worth, 1983, no. 141.*

One of the classic rarities in Roman Coinage. Fantastic high relief portrait and delicately toned. Lustrous. Superb Extremely Fine.

Marcus Opellius Diadumenianus, the ten-year-old son of the short-lived emperor Macrinus (AD 217-218), was granted the rank of Caesar soon after his father had succeeded the murdered Caracalla. Coinage in his name was struck in the full range of denominations, though his gold is extremely rare. This superbly preserved aureus carries the message that the young Caesar represents the hope of the future for the Roman people. Unfortunately for him, this was not to be the case. Macrinus' regime was overthrown after just fourteen months of rule when the Severan dynasty was restored in the person of Elagabalus, the son of Caracalla's cousin Julia Soaemias.

Estimated Value \$80,000 - 100,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Michael F. Price Collection (Stack's, December 3, 1996, lot 226); Sotheby Hunt Sale, June 1990, lot 141; Leu 25, 1980, lot 367; Platt Hall Collection (Glendinning's, 1950, lot 1767); Sir Arthur Evans Collection (Ars Classica 3, 1922, lot 106); Karnak find.

Superb Quality Diadumenian, AD 217-218. AR Denarius

4177

Diadumenian, AD 217-218. Silver Denarius (2.8g). Minted at Rome. September, AD 217 - May, AD 218. M OPEL ANTI DIADVMENIAN CAES. Bare-headed and draped bust of Diadumenian right. *Reverse*: PRINC IVVENTVTIS Diadumenian in military attire standing left, holding military standard in right hand and scepter in left; two standards to right. RIC 102; C-3; RSC 3. Virtually as struck and lustrous. Nearly Mint State.

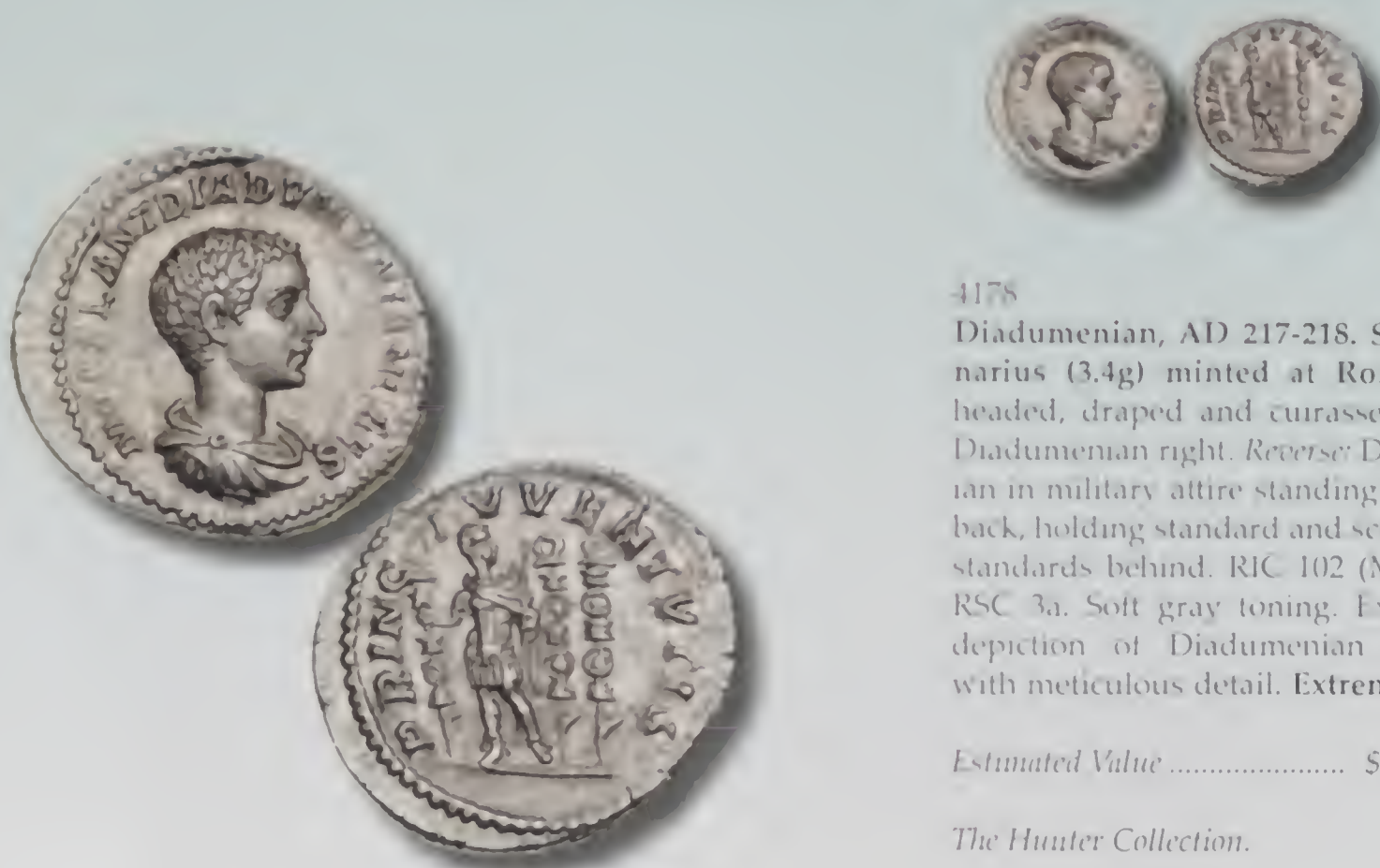


This attractive silver denarius was struck in Rome soon after Diadumenian's elevation to the rank of Caesar, perhaps in celebration of his ninth birthday in September, AD 217. The obverse displays the Roman master of coin portraiture during the Severan era and wonderfully conveys the subject's youth and innocence. The reverse depicts Diadumenian standing amid Roman military standards in his role as Prince of Youth, a title traditionally given to the heir to the imperial throne.

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,300

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG 62, lot 2049. Ex Gorny & Menck sale 142, 2005, lot 2762.

Another Diadumenian, AD 217-218. AR Denarius



4178

Diadumenian, AD 217-218. Silver Denarius (3.4g) minted at Rome. Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Diadumenian right. *Reverse*: Diadumenian in military attire standing left, head back, holding standard and scepter; two standards behind. RIC 102 (Macrinus); RSC 3a. Soft gray toning. Exceptional depiction of Diadumenian rendered with meticulous detail. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$800 - 900

The Hunter Collection.

Wonderful AE Sestertius of Diadumenian, AD 217-218



Lot 4179



4179

Diadumenian, as Caesar, AD 217-218. AE Sestertius (23.9g) minted at Rome. M OPEI ANTONINVS DIADVMENIANVS CAES. Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust right of youthful Diadumenian. Reverse [PRI]NC IVVENTVTIS SC. Diadumenian in military attire standing facing, head right, holding standard in right hand, baton in left, to right two standards. Sear 7453, RIC 211, Banti 3. Vivid portrait on a wonderful round flan. Forest-green patina with light earthen red hues. Certainly among the finest known. Very rare. Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$25,000 - 35,000

The Hunter Collection. Ex Superior Stamp & Coin NYINC Auction, December 8-9, 1995, lot 952; Numismatica Ars Classica 6, lot 478.



Exquisite Gold Aureus of Elagabalus, AD 218-222



Lot 4180



1180

Elagabalus, AD 218-222. Gold Aureus (6.5g) minted at Rome, AD 219. IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right of young Elagabalus. Reverse: PONTIF MAX TR P II COS II PP. Roma seated left, holding Victoria (Victory) presenting wreath right on right hand, spear in left, shield resting at her side. Calico 3024, RIC 26d, cf. Sear 7479 (obverse legend). A simply marvelous gem specimen and absolutely superb with fully lustrous surfaces. Virtually as struck. Nearly Mint State.

Estimated Value \$25,000 - 30,000

The Hunter Collection, Ex Michael F. Price Collection (Stacks, December 3, 1996, lot 228).



Choice Quality Gold Aureus of Severus Alexander, AD 222-235



4181

Severus Alexander, AD 222-235. Gold Aureus (6.72g) minted at Rome, AD 231. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Alexander right. *Reverse:* Jupiter standing three-quarters left, head back, about to hurl thunderbolt; drapery billowing. RIC 234; Calico 3060; Cohen 75. Trivial scratch across neck and garment. Toned with underlying luster. Fine style with excellent portrait in high relief. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 5,000

Maximinus I, AD 235-238. AE 30 Provincial issue minted at Cremna in Pisidia



4182

Maximinus I, AD 235-238. AE 30 (16.81g). Provincial issue minted at Cremna in Pisidia. IMP CAE C IVL VER MAXIMINO A-VG. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Maximinus right. *Reverse:* MAR(O)N COL CRE. Marsyas standing facing, head left, raising his right hand and holding wine skin over his shoulder with his left. Von Aulock *Pisidiens* 1345 corr (obv. legend, same dies); *Von Aulock* cites only three examples, all in museum collections (ANS, Boston MFA, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin). Even green patina with light earthen highlights. Fine style. **Choice Very Fine.**

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,300

Lx Sternberg XI, 20 November 1981, lot 340.

Outstanding Denarius of Maximus



4183

Maximus, son of Maximinus I (as Caesar) AD 235-238. Silver Denarius (3.5g) minted at Rome. Bare-headed, draped bust of Maximus I, right. Reverse: Maximus I standing left, holding baton and transverse spear, to right, two standards. RIC-3, C-10. Superb. Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$1,500 - 2,000

The Wolfen Family Foundation Collection. Ex Numismatica Fidei Art. early 1970s.



Gold Aureus of Gordian III, AD 238-244



4184

Gordian III, AD 238-244. Gold Aureus (4.90g) minted at Rome, AD 243-244. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III right, seen from behind. Reverse: SECVRIT PERP. Securitas (Security) standing left, leaning on a column and holding a scepter. Calico 3232; cf. RIC 164 (SECVRITAS). Boldly struck, a marvelous example. Lustrous. Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 5,000

Gold Aureus of Gordian III, AD 238-244



4185

Gordian III, AD 238-244. Gold Aureus (5.05g) minted at Rome, AD 239. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III right, seen from behind. *Reverse:* Victoria (Victory) advancing left, on her tip-toes, holding a laurel wreath before her and a palm frond in her left hand. RIC 24; Calicó 3214. Toned with underlying luster present. A pleasing, very youthful and pensive portrait. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 5,000

Gold Aureus of Gordian III, AD 238-244



4186

Gordian III, AD 238-244. Gold Aureus (5.03g) minted at Rome, AD 241-243. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III right, seen from behind. *Reverse:* Sol (Sun) standing facing, head left, right hand raised, holding globe in his left hand. RIC 97; Calicó 3186a; Cohen 37. Trivial deposits. Nice broad borders with underlying luster. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 5,000

Gold Aureus of Gordian III, AD 238-244

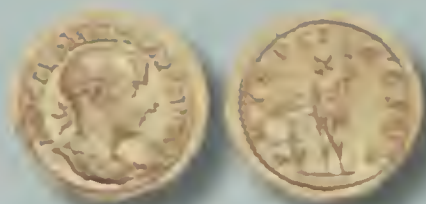
4187

Gordian III, AD 238-244. Gold Aureus (4.50g) minted at Rome, AD 241-243. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III right, seen from behind. *Reverse:* Sol (Sun) standing facing, head left, right hand raised, holding globe in his left hand. RIC 97; Calicó 3186a; Cohen 37. Pleasing rose color toning with underlying luster. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 5,000



Gold Aureus of Gordian III, AD 238-244



4188

Gordian III, AD 238-244. Gold Aureus (5.08g) minted at Rome, AD 239. Laureate, draped and cuirassed large bust of Gordian III right, seen from behind. Reverse: PM TR P II COS II. Jupiter standing left, holding scepter and thunderbolt, spreading his cloak over a small figure of Gordian III standing left before him. RIC 21; Calico 3211a. Trivial deposits noted. Toned with underlying luster. Rare. Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 5,000



Gold Aureus of Gordian III, AD 238-244

4189

Gordian III, AD 238-244. Gold Aureus (4.94g) minted at Rome, AD 238-240. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III right, seen from behind. Reverse: PROVIDENTIA AVG. Providentia (Providence) standing left on groundline, holding a globe and scepter. RIC 10; Calico 3230. Toned. Sharp, pleasing types, with excellent luster. Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 5,000



Gold Aureus of Gordian III, AD 238-244

4190

Gordian III, AD 238-244. Gold Aureus (4.90g) minted at Rome, AD 239. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III right. Reverse: PM TR P II COS PP. Providentia standing left on short groundline, holding globe and scepter. RIC 23; Calico 3213. Toned and lustrous. Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 5,000



Gold Aureus of Gordian III, AD 238-244



4191

Gordian III, AD 238-244. Gold Aureus (5.1g) minted at Rome, AD 241. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III right, seen from behind. *Reverse:* Diana standing right, holding a long torch diagonally with both hands. RIC 121; Calicó 3191; Cohen 39. Some minute marks about the outer reverse rims and a small flan crack at 1 o'clock as made. Well struck and toned, with underlying luster. Rare. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 5,000

Gold Aureus of Gordian III, AD 238-244

4192

Gordian III, AD 238-244. Gold Aureus (4.95g) minted at Rome, AD 239. Laureate, draped and cuirassed large bust of Gordian III right. *Reverse:* PM TR P II COS PP. Jupiter standing left, holding scepter and thunderbolt, spreading his cloak over a small figure of Gordian III standing left before him. RIC 21; Calicó 3211a. Boldly struck and toned, with underlying luster. Lovely high relief portrait. Rare. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 5,000



Gold Aureus of Gordian III, AD 238-244



4193

Gordian III, AD 238-244. Gold Aureus (4.7g) minted at Rome, AD 238-239. IMPCAESMANT GORDIANVS AVG. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right of young Gordian III. *Reverse:* VICTORIA AVG. Victoria (Victory) walking left, holding wreath in right hand, palm in left. Sear 8593; Calicó 3238; RIC 11. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 5,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Superior Stamp & Coin NYINC Auction, December 6-7, 1996, lot 1701A.

Gold Aureus of Gordian III, AD 238-244



4194

Gordian III, AD 238-244. Gold Aureus (5.23 g) minted at Rome, AD 239. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III right, seen from behind. *Reverse*: PM TR P II COS PP, Pax (Peace) standing left holding laurel branch and scepter. RIC 22; Calicó 3215. Some small surface pecks and marks on the face and neck along with some minor reverse deposits. Toned. About Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$3,000 - 4,000

Gold Aureus of Gordian III, AD 238-244



4195

Gordian III, AD 238-244. Gold Aureus (5.2g) minted at Rome, AD 241-243. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III right, seen from behind. *Reverse*: Sol (Sun) standing facing, head left, right hand raised, holding globe in his left hand. RIC 97; Calicó 3186a; Cohen 37. Reverse struck from worn dies. Nice broad borders with underlying luster and lightly toned. **Extremely Fine/Very Fine.**

Estimated Value \$3,000 - 4,000

Very Rare Gold Aureus of Philip I, the Arab, AD 244-249.



Lot 4196



4196

Philip I, *the Arab*, AD 244-249. Gold Aureus (4.92g) minted at Rome, AD 244-247. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Philip right. *Reverse*: Fides (Faithfulness) standing left holding military standard in each hand. RIC 34; Calicó 3247. Toned with a bold strike and an outstanding portrait. Very rare. Lustrous. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$15,000 - 20,000

Exceptional Quality Bronze of Julius Marinus



4197

Julius Marinus, father of Philip I (died before AD 244). AE 23 (9.5g). Struck at Philippopolis in Syria Trachonitis. ΘΕΩΜΑΡΙΝΩ. Bare-headed bust of Julius Marinus right, drapery on far shoulder; supported by eagle standing right, beating its wings. *Reverse:* ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΚΟΛΩΝΙΑΣ S - C. Helmeted Roma standing left, holding patera and long spear and shield at feet to right. SNG ANS 1402; BMC Arabia pg. 42,2. Spijkermann, *The Coins of the Decapolis and the Provincia Arabia*, 2 and pl. 58, 2. A very choice specimen, with a dark brown patina and light earthen highlights. Very rare in such exceptional condition. **Choice Very Fine.**

Little is known of Philip's father, save his name, Julius Marinus. Philip deified his deceased father, and the local authorities began striking coins depicting his image being borne to heaven on the back of an eagle, a classical motif indicating apotheosis.

The coinage was quite limited, consisting of only two bronze denominations. It was confined to the immediate vicinity of Philippopolis, though the legend S C on the reverse indicates the issue had been authorized by the Roman Senate, perhaps as a show of respect for the new emperor. *Coins of Julius Marinus remain quite rare today and the issue is one of the few examples of a third century Roman coin depicting a personage who was not a Roman emperor or empress.*

Estimated Value\$5,000 – 6,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 62, lot 2059; Ex CNG sale 72, 2006, lot 1250.

Fantastic Double Sestertius of Trajan
Decius, AD 249-251, minted at Rome





4198

Trajan Decius, AD 249-251. AE Double Sestertius (37.9g) minted at Rome, AD 250. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG. Radiate and cuirassed bust of Trajan Decius right, with slightly draped left shoulder. *Reverse:* FELICITAS SAECVLI. Felicitas (Happiness) standing left, holding long caduceus in right hand, cornucopiae in left; in fields, S C. Sear 9395; RIC 115; Cohen 40; Kent-Hirmer 462 var; Hunter 44. Area of light obverse tooling and a small spot of reverse corrosion. Medalllic in appearance with a fine reddish brown patina. A fabulous specimen. **Extremely Fine.**

The mid-third century ruler Trajan Decius had the dubious distinction of being the first Roman emperor to fall in battle against a foreign enemy (the Goths). During his brief reign (AD 249-251) Decius found time to give attention to the Imperial coinage which was undergoing a rapid debasement. His two most remarkable innovations were the introductions of a medalllic double sestertius and a small bronze coin which is usually described as a semis, though this denomination had not been produced since Hadrianic times. The double sestertius was issued also in the name of his wife Herennia Etruscilla, though most surviving specimens are of the emperor himself. There are three reverse types, Felicitas, Victory and a Liberalitas scene with the emperor and his elder son Herennius Etruscus. The denomination was abandoned by Decius' successor Trebonianus Gallus, though the Gallic usurper Postumus revived it for a while.

Estimated Value\$10,000 13,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Superior Stamp & Coin NYINC Auction, December 8-9, 1995, lot 984; The Nelson Bunker Hunt Collection Sotheby's, June 19-20, 1991, Lot 865.

Outstanding Gold Aureus of Hostilian, AD 250-251





4199

Hostilian, as Caesar, AD 250-251. Gold Aureus (3.8g) minted at Rome. C VALENS HOSTIL MES QVINTVS N C. Bare-headed and draped bust right of Hostilian. *Reverse: PRINCIPI IVVE - NTVTIS.* Hostilian in military attire standing left, holding standard in right hand, spear in left. Sear 9550; Calicó 3316; RIC 181b. Wonderful delicate portraiture. Very rare. **Lustrous. Superb Extremely Fine.**

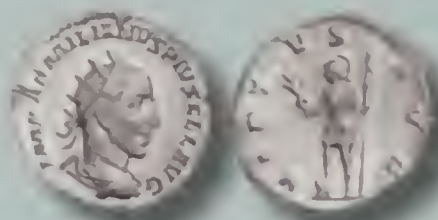
Gaius Valens Hostilianus Messius Quintus was the younger son of Trajan Decius and Herennia Etruscilla. He was raised to the rank of Caesar at the end of AD 250 and was left as the only surviving male representative of the imperial family when his father and elder brother were killed in battle against the Goths. Because he was only about twelve years of age, there was no possibility that he could take control of the state in a situation of military emergency. However, the choice of the army to be the next emperor, Trebonianus Gallus, allowed Hostilian to retain his imperial power and even elevated him to the rank of Augustus and co-emperor. Just a few months later the unfortunate boy fell victim to the plague that was ravaging the Empire, and his place as co-emperor was taken by Gallus' own son Volusian.

Hostilian's gold coinage is very rare, and this specimen is an exceptionally fine example. The reverse depicts him as "Leader of the Youth," a title regularly bestowed on the heir to the throne.

Estimated Value \$25,000 - 30,000

The Hunter Collection.

Choice Quality Aemilian, AD 253. AR Antoninianus



4200

Aemilian, AD 253. Silver Antoninianus (2.9g). Minted at Rome, July-September AD 253. IMP AEMILIANVS PIVS FEL AVG. Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Aemilian right. Reverse: VIRTVS AVG. Emperor standing left in military dress, right foot on helmet, holding spear in left hand and branch in right. RIC 12; RSC 60. Well struck in good metal, with an exceptional portrait. Rare. Extremely Fine.

By AD 253, the coinage of the Roman Empire was in a sorry state, with rampant inflation of its value worsened by continuing debasement of its metal. Nevertheless, this silver double-denarius, often called an antoninianus, bears an excellent portrait of Aemilian, depicting him as a tough military man with a close-cropped beard. The metal quality is also superior to the debased standards of the era.

Estimated Value \$750 - 900

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 62, lot 2066.



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Exceedingly Rare Gold Aureus of Uranius Antoninus, AD 253-254



Lot 4201



4201

Uranus Antoninus, AD 253-254. Gold Aureus (5.8g) minted at Emesa. *L IVL AVR SVLP VRA ANTONINVS*. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right of bearded Uranus Antoninus. *Reverse: FE - CVNDITAS AVG*. Iecunditas (Fertility-Fortune) standing left, resting right hand on rudder, holding cornucopiae in left. Sear 9883 Calico 3385 RIC 3. Some flatness of strike on the right side legend, not affecting the portrait.

One of the great rarities in Roman Coinage. Lustrous. Extremely Fine.

One of several misfortunes that betell the Empire during the two-year reign of Trebonianus Gallus was an invasion of Syria by the Sasanid ruler Shapur I. The invaders even besieged and captured the capital city of Antioch. Emesa was also attacked, but the Persians were repulsed under the leadership of Sampsigeramus, high priest of the sun god Elah-Gabal. No coins are known in the name of Sampsigeramus, but there is an interesting series of gold aurei, billon tetradrachms and bronzes with the name of a certain Uranus Antoninus, otherwise unknown to history. These are clearly of Syrian fabric, and it seems reasonable to surmise that Sampsigeramus and Uranus Antoninus are the same individual. The identification is further strengthened by the copying of some of the aureus reverses from Severan prototypes, since Emesa was the home of Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus. A provincial bronze even names the mint as Emesa and gives its precise date as AS 565 = AD 253/4. Curiously, the usual imperial titles of Imperator and Augustus are omitted on the gold while they appear as usual on the provincial billon and bronze.

Estimated Value \$30,000 - 40,000

The Hunter Collection



Very Rare Gold Quinarius of Gallienus, AD 253-268

4202

Gallienus, AD 253-268. Gold Quinarius (light Aureus) (2.3g) minted at Rome. Bust of Gallienus right with large laurel wreath. Reverse: Uberitas standing left holding a bunch of grapes and cornucopiae. RIC p.140, 120 (R); Calicó 3594a (R3). Small old file mark on obverse edge. Very lustrous and very rare. Crisp details and a light crease in the flan, otherwise. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$4,000 - 5,000

The Hunter Collection.



Georgeous Quality AE Sestertius of Gallienus, AD 253-268



4203

Gallienus, AD 253-268. AE Sestertius (19.0g) minted at Rome, AD 253-254. IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS A[V]G. Laureate and draped bust right of bearded Gallienus. Reverse: [VI]RTVS AVGG S C. Virtus (Valor) standing left, resting right hand on grounded shield, holding spear in left. Sear 10495; RIC 248; Banti 83; Cohen 1295. Bold portrait, finely detailed.

A particularly choice example and quite rare in such a high state of preservation. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$2,000 - 2,500

The Hunter Collection; Ex Superior Stamp & Coin NYINC Auction, December 8-9, 1995, lot 987; Peus 338, lot 717.

Tacitus, AD 275-276 AD. Gold Light Aureus

4204

Tacitus, AD 275-276. Gold Light Aureus (4.5g) minted at Ticinum or Siscia. IMP CM CL TACIVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust right of bearded Tacitus, left shoulder slightly draped. Reverse: MARS VI-CTOR. Mars walking right, holding spear in right hand trophy over left shoulder, at his feet to right captive. Sear 11748; Calico 4074; RIC 112. Fine hairlines from old cleaning noted. Fully lustrous. Nearly Mint State.

Estimated Value \$13,000 - 15,000

The Hunter Collection



Extremely Rare Nigrinian Billon Aurelianianus, died AD 284



4205

Nigrinian, son of Carinus (died AD 284). Billon Aurelianianus (Antoninianus) (3.40 gm). Minted at Rome, AD 284-285. DIVO NIGRINIANO. Radiate, nude half-length bust of Nigrinian shown from front, head turned to right, right shoulder raised. Reverse: CONSECRATIO. Eagle standing facing, wings spread, head left. KAA in exergue. RIC 472; Sear 12412; Cohen 3. The portrait is of unmatched artistry for the period. Glossy dark brown patina. Very rare. Superb Extremely Fine.

Nigrinian's coins are of considerable rarity, indicating that striking commenced shortly before the downfall of Carinus' regime, early in AD 285 and was quickly brought to an abrupt halt. His coinage is limited to gold aurei (which are exceedingly rare) and billon aurelianianni, such as this example. His successor, Diocletian, condemned the memory of Carinus and no doubt revoked the dedication of Nigrinian, who thus became a long-lost footnote to Roman history.

This remarkable billon aurelianianus bears a stunning half-length bust of Nigrinian that can only be described as a masterpiece of numismatic portraiture from this troubled era. The youth is shown "heroically nude" and with one shoulder raised, perhaps indicating it was modeled on a statue of Nigrinian in an oratorical pose. This pristine example with the 'heroic bust' is among the most desirable of the surviving examples known.

Estimated Value \$5,000 - 6,000

Another Extremely Rare Nigrinian Billon Aurelianianus, died AD 284

4206

Nigrinian, son of Carinus (died AD 284). Billon Aurelianianus (Antoninianus) (3.5g) minted at Rome, AD 284-285. DIVO NIGRINIANO. Radiate head right of Nigrinian. Reverse: CONSECRATIO. Eagle standing facing, head left, wings spread; in exergue, KAA. Sear 12411; RIC 472. Well struck, with a lovely medium brown patina and golden highlights. Very rare. **Extremely Fine.**

History records that the emperor Carus (AD 282-283) had a grandson of this name but beyond that, nothing is known of this prince. It appears likely that he was the son of Carinus and Magnia Urbica and that he died in infancy in AD 284. His rare coinage was struck concurrently with issues in the names of Divus Carus (died AD 283) and Divus Numerian (died AD 284).

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 5,000

The Hunter Collection.



Desirable Diocletian Gold Aureus, AD 284-305

4207

Diocletian, AD 284-305. Gold Aureus (5.1g) minted at Rome, AD 287. DIOCLETIA - NVS P F AVG. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right of Diocletian. Reverse: IOVI FVL - GE - RAT - ORI. Jupiter standing left, head and torso right, poised to hurl thunderbolt brandished in raised right hand; at his feet to right, anguipede giant; in exergue, P R. Sear 12558; Calicó 4531; Jameson 310 (*same dies*); cf. RIC 146 (FVLGVRATORI in error). Lustrous. *Only four specimens published. Superb Extremely Fine.*

When, at the end of the third century, Diocletian devised his new tetrarchic system of government, the two imperial houses of East and West each adopted a different god as their special guardian deity. In the West, Maximian and his Caesar Constantius chose Hercules as their protector, and his image appears frequently on their coins. Similarly, the eastern rulers Diocletian and Galerius came under the special protection of Jupiter, chief deity of the Greco-Roman pantheon, and a wide variety of different representations are shown, especially on the gold coinage.

On this aureus of the Rome mint, he appears as Jupiter the Thunderer (*Iupiter Fulgurator*) hurling his thunderbolt at Porphyryon, king of the twenty-four anguipede giants who made war on Olympus.

Estimated Value \$10,000 - 13,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Harlan J. Berk Sale 89, February 14, 1996, lot 15.



Rare AE Follis of Domitius Domitianus AD 296-298



4208

Domitius Domitianus, ca. AD 296-298. AE Follis (8.5g) minted at Alexandria. *Third officina*. Laureate head right of the rebel. *Reverse*: Genius standing left holding a patera and cornucopiae; eagle at his feet; G in right field. RIC 20 var; Sear 12980. Deep glossy tan-brown patina with some earthen green. Very rare. Choice Very Fine.

Other than some minor references in papyri and contemporary writings of the time, we have no substantive information on this enigmatic ruler, and what little we know is gleaned in good part from his coinage. Rebellion broke out in Egypt in either AD 296 or AD 297. Some historians have linked the uprising with aggression on the part of the Sasanian king Narses who attacked Armenia and threatened Syria in AD 296, then resoundingly defeated Galerius, who had been sent by Diocletian. Other historians, though, believe the Egyptian rebellion began first and gave impetus and opportunity to the Sasanian aggressions. There were surely multiple causes driving the revolt in Egypt, but heavy taxation and social and commercial stagnation under Roman rule were leading factors.

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,400

Maximian, AD 286-305. Gold Aureus minted at Rome, AD 287

Ex Wolfen Family Foundation, purchased from Numismatic Fine Arts, early 1970s.



4209

Maximian, AD 286-305. Gold Aureus (5.0g) minted at Rome, ca. AD 287. MAXIMIA - NVS P F AVG. Laureate head right of bearded Maximian. *Reverse*: HERCVLI VICTORI. Hercules seated facing, head right, on pile of rocks, with hands crossed on his lap; lion-skin draped over right leg; club resting against left knee; quiver and bow against right; in exergue, PR. Calicó 4680; cf. Sear 13032; RIC 13 (Trier). *Apparently, only four specimens published. Extremely Fine.* Maximian, Diocletian's colleague and emperor of the western provinces from AD 286, was under the special protection of Hercules, as was his Caesar Constantius. Many reverse types of these rulers are devoted to the deity, and this aureus of Rome shows him seated facing in repose with his usual attributes, accompanied by the inscription "Hercules the Victor".

Estimated Value \$10,000 - 13,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Harlan J. Berk Sale 89, February 14, 1996, lot 19.

Maximian, AD 286-305. AR Argenteus Rome mint, AD 294

4210

Maximian, AD 286-305. Silver Argenteus (2.8g). Minted at Rome, ca. AD 294. MAXIMI-ANVS AVG. Laureate head of Maximian right. Reverse: VICTORI-A SARMAT, Four tetrarchs sacrificing over tripod before archway in six-turreted enclosure. RIC 17; RSC 548B. Virtually as struck. Lustrous, Nearly Mint State.

Estimated Value \$800 - 900



Constantius I, Chlorus, as Caesar, AD 293-305 Gold Aureus



4211

Constantius I, *Chlorus*, as Caesar, AD 293-305. Gold Aureus (5.8g) minted at Rome, AD 293-294. Laureate head of Constantius right, legend begins: DN... Reverse: Constantius standing left, dressed in military attire, holding standard and scepter; VROM in exergue. Calicó 4866 (R2), RIC—; Sear 13916; Cohen 233. Well struck on a pleasing flan. Lustrous Superb Extremely Fine.

Calicó notes that the title D.N. (*Dominius Nostre*) was not used at this time, and the aureus may have been issued by a different emperor.

Estimated Value \$10,000 - 13,000

The Hunter Collection.

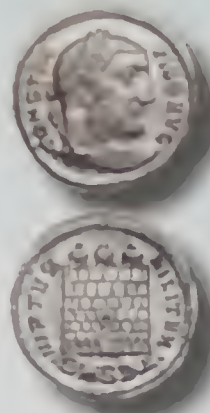
Constantius I, AD 305-306. AR Argenteus minted at Serdica



4212

Constantius I, *Chlorus*, AD 305-306. Silver Argenteus minted at Serdica *fourth officina*. Laureate head of Constantius right. *Reverse*: Camp gate with open door, three turrets and seven layers of stone; SM SDA in exergue. RIC 11a var (unlisted *officina*); Sear 14169. Perfectly struck and fully lustrous. A gem specimen. Mint State.

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,300



Stunning Gold Aureus of Galerius, as Caesar, AD 293-305



Lot 4213



4213

Galerius, as Caesar, AD 293-305. Gold Aureus (5.3g) minted at Heraclea, ca. AD 293-295. MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES. Laureate head of Galerius right. *Reverse*: IOVI CONS CAES. Jupiter standing left, holding thunderbolt and scepter; eagle before at feet, * ends legend; ΣΜΗΣ in exergue. Sear 14208, Calico 4910, RIC 10, Depeyrot 9/5, Cohen 118. Boldly struck in high relief. Lustrous and superb. Nearly Mint State.

Galerius was born near present-day Sofia, Bulgaria. His mother Romula was a pagan priestess from the far side of the Danube and seems to have fueled his lifelong hatred for Christianity. He found a career in the military and rose steadily through the ranks, becoming Praetorian Prefect under Diocletian, who soon took notice of his leadership skills. On March 1, AD 293, Galerius was made Caesar of the East, reporting directly to Diocletian. Thanks to Galerius and his army, in AD 296 a great deal of the Persian Empire fell under Roman control, winning Galerius a well-deserved triumph. His influence over Diocletian grew steadily from then on. In AD 302 he induced Diocletian to launch the Great Persecution, an all-out effort to crush Christianity root and branch. The effort only served to create more martyrdoms and inspire the faithful. In AD 305, Diocletian abdicated, and Galerius became Augustus of the East. Although technically subordinate to Constantius I in the West, Galerius had already arranged that the new Caesars, Severus II and Maximinus *Daza*, would be exclusively loyal to him. But the death of Constantius the following year launched a chain reaction of upheaval that threw the Tetrarchic system into chaos, and Galerius spent the rest of his reign desperately trying to restore some semblance of order. In AD 310 he fell victim to a wasting disease that left him horribly disfigured and in constant pain. The Christians claimed it was God's vengeance, and Galerius seems to have at least partly believed it, for he ordered the persecution to be formally ended just five days before he died in May, AD 311.

Estimated Value \$12,000 - 15,000

The Hunter Collection.

Superb AR Argenteus of Galerius, as Caesar AD 293-305

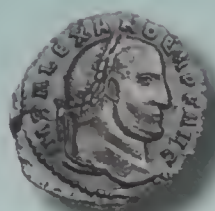


4214

Galerius, as Caesar. AD 293-305. Silver Argenteus (3.0 g). Minted at Rome, ca. AD 294. MAXIMIANVS CAES. Laureate head of Galerius right. *Reverse*: PROVIDENTIA AVGG. Four tetrarchs sacrificing at arched gate before six-turreted enclosure. RIC 11b; RSC 183a. Well-centered and virtually as struck. Lustrous, Nearly Mint State.

Estimated Value \$800 - 900

Extremely Rare Follis of Domitius Alexander struck at Carthage AD 308-310



4215

Domitius Alexander, AD 308-310. AE Follis (4.89g) minted at Carthage, AD 308-310. *usurper in North Africa*. IMP ALEXANDER P F AVG. Laureate head right of bearded Alexander. *Reverse*: AFR - IC - A AVG N. Africa standing facing, head left, wearing elephant headdress, holding standard in right hand, elephant's tusk in left; at feet to left, lion; in exergue, PK. Sear 15080; RIC 64. Uniform reddish-brown patina. Extremely Rare. Nearly Extremely Fine.

This very rare follis of the North African usurper Domitius Alexander (AD 308-310) was issued at his capital city of Carthage, the only mint that he controlled. The reverse has a personification of Africa holding a military standard and a large elephant's tusk. This short-lived usurper came to power at a time of great complexity in the politics of the Empire's western provinces. A reluctant participant in the power struggle, Alexander was persuaded by Maximian and his son-in-law Constantine to raise the standards of rebellion against Maxentius, who controlled Italy and Africa. The consequent interruption in Rome's vital grain supply threatened famine in the city and undermined Maxentius' regime. However, after two years, Alexander was defeated by Maxentius' praetorian prefect Rufius Volusianus, and the grain supply was restored. This was only a temporary reprieve for Maxentius, as in AD 312 he was overthrown by Constantine who defeated him in battle just outside Rome.

Estimated Value \$7,000 - 9,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Len 30, 28 April 1982, lot 471; Giuseppe Mazzini Collection, 1.

Magnificent Gold Aureus of Licinius II, AD 317-322





4216

Licinius II, AD 317-32. Gold Aureus (5.2g) minted at Nicomedia, AD 321-322. D N VAL LICIN LICINIUS NOB C. Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust facing of Licinius Junior. Reverse: IOVI CONSERVATORI CAES. Jupiter seated facing on platform, holding Victory standing right on globe in his right hand, resting left on scepter; at his feet to left, eagle standing left, head reverted; Victory and eagle each presenting a wreath; platform inscribed SIC V / SIC X in two lines; in exergue, SMNT. Sear 15391; Calicó 5151; RIC 42. Some microscopic scattered hairlines noted. A marvelous example of the full-facing image of the young emperor. **Lustrous. Superb Extremely Fine.**

Frontal imperial portraits, which were to be a feature of the late Roman and Byzantine coinage, were extremely rare in the early centuries of the Roman imperial coinage. Maxentius began using them on some of his aurei issued at Ostia in the final two years of his reign (AD 310-312), and Licinius showed a propensity to feature them on aurei of Nicomedia and Antioch issued in AD 321/322. This splendid example is in the name of the Caesar Licinius Junior. The rather sketchy portrait of the six-year-old prince is a clear indication that the Nicomedian die engravers of this period had not yet fully mastered the art of frontal portraiture.

Estimated Value \$25,000 - 35,000

The Hunter Collection.



The Finest Known Example of Valerius Valens, AD 316-317





4217

Valerius Valens, AD 316-317. AE Follis (4g). Minted at Alexandria, October-December AD 316. Usurper in the East. IMP C AVR VAL VALENS P F AVG. Laureate head of Valens right. Reverse: IOVI CONSER-VATORI AVGG. Jupiter standing left, holding Victory on globe in right hand and scepter in left; eagle holding wreath in beak standing before; K in left field; wreath over X / B in right field; ALE in exergue. RIC VII 19 (R5) var (different officina); Cc-2 var (officina not recorded). Exceptionally well struck on a full flan with a pleasing dark chocolate brown patina. Extremely rare. *Easily the finest of fewer than a dozen known specimens. Superb Extremely Fine.*

The brief "reign" (only three-months) of Gaius Aurelius Valerius Valens, took place amid the power struggle between Licinius, Roman emperor of the East, and his western counterpart, Constantine I "the Great." Though allies during the civil wars following the collapse of the Second Tetrarchy (AD 308-312), Constantine and Licinius soon fell to bickering. Valens was a general in Licinius' service, probably a career soldier from the Danubian provinces, as were most important military men of his day. His place and date of birth are unknown. By AD 316, Valens had risen to the post of Dux Limitis in Dacia, placing him in overall command of Licinius' Balkan armies. The post was a critical one, as tensions were rising between the rival emperors and forces were being massed at their mutual border. On October 8, AD 316, Constantine launched a preemptive strike on Cibalae, in present-day Bulgaria. Despite having superior numbers, Licinius was forced to retreat. But he paused at Serdica (modern Sofia) and defiantly proclaimed that Constantine, due to his illegal aggression, had been officially deposed. He then appointed his loyal general Valens as Augustus of the West in Constantine's place.

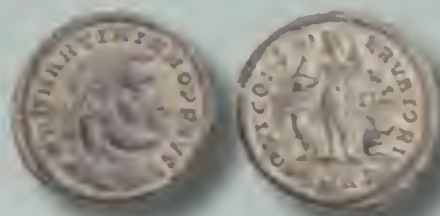
Licinius instructed Valens to hold the line as long as possible while he raised reinforcements. But after another setback, Licinius slipped away into Asia Minor, leaving Valens and the rearguard stranded and surrounded. Defeated and outmaneuvered, Licinius sued for peace and was granted fairly generous terms from Constantine, whose army had also suffered heavy casualties. The peace settlement, signed on March 1, AD 317, allowed Licinius to remain master of the East in return for ceding some Balkan territory and recognizing Constantine as senior Augustus. Constantine also demanded that Valens be deposed. Licinius not only deposed Valens but, for good measure, executed his faithful general and co-ruler as well. The whole sorry episode would be repeated scarcely seven years later.

Despite the ephemeral nature of his reign, a few bronze folles were struck for Valens at the mints of Cyzicus in Asia Minor and Alexandria in Egypt. The types, with their stylized portraiture and emphasis on Jupiter as "Protector of the Emperors," follow those of Licinius. This piece, with its crisp strike, attractive patina and absence of wear, is undoubtedly the finest surviving coin of Valerius Valens.

Estimated Value \$25,000 - 30,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 62, lot 2094; Ex Triton X, 10 January 2007, lot 778.

Exceedingly Rare Follis of Martinian, AD 324



4218

Martinian, AD 324. AE Follis (4.2g). Struck at Nicomedia, summer AD 324. Usurper in the East. D N MARTINIANO P F AVG, Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Martinian, right. Reverse: IOVI CONSERVATORI, Jupiter standing left, holding Victory on globe in right hand and eagle-tipped scepter in left, eagle at feet to left holding wreath in beak, captive at feet to right looking back, X over III in right field, SMNB in exergue. RIC 46 (R3). Cohen 4. Attractive green patina, and in an unusually high state of preservation for the issue. Extremely rare. Choice Very Fine or better.

Proof that history can and does repeat itself can be found in the sad tale of Martinian, a nominal puppet ruler installed by the East Roman Emperor Licinius in the midst of his second civil war against Constantine I. Martinian was of obscure origin, but by the AD 320s he had risen to become the chief minister of Licinius, just as it became apparent that a final, fatal clash with Constantine was forthcoming. Late in AD 322, Constantine's troops encroached on Licinius' territory in pursuit of Gothic raiders. Although such incursions were permitted by treaty, Licinius chose to regard this as a provocation and declared war in the spring of AD 324. With a vast army and navy, Licinius advanced into Thrace to confront Constantine, who had a somewhat smaller army based at Thessalonica. But Constantine was much the better general and inflicted a heavy defeat on his rival. Licinius fell back to Byzantium, where his fleet was smashed by a flotilla led by Constantine's eldest son Crispus. Crossing to Chalcedon, Licinius declared Constantine deposed and raised Martinian to the office of Augustus with instructions to prevent Constantine from crossing into Asia Minor. It was an impossible task from the outset. Constantine easily evaded Martinian's blocking force, landed in Asia and quickly cornered Licinius at Nicomedia. Having no choice, Licinius surrendered on terms brokered by his wife (and Constantine's sister) Constantia. A few months later, when Licinius was detected plotting a return to power, Martinian was executed.

Like those of Valerius Valens, coins of Martinian are exceedingly rare. The reverse of this coin evokes "Jupiter the Protector," Licinius' patron deity, who notably failed to protect him and Martinian from the wrath of Constantine and his Christian god. Surviving examples tend to be heavily worn or damaged, but *this specimen is in an exceptional state of preservation.*

Estimated Value \$10,000 – 12,500

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 62, lot 2097; NAC 38, 2007, lot 229; Numismatische Fine Arts XXV, 1990, lot 488; SKA Berne 2, 1984, lot 611, M & M 52, 1975, lot 762



Constantine I, the Great, AD 307-337. Gold Solidus

4219

Constantine I, the Great, AD 307-337. Gold Solidus (4.3g) minted at Nicomedia, AD 335. Anepigraphic. Rosette-diademed head of Constantine right, his eyes uplifted. *Reverse:* VICTORIA CONSTANTINI AVG. Victoria (Victory) seated right on shield and cuirass, inscribing VOT / XXX on shield held by Genius; in exergue, SMNC. Sear 15758; Depeyrot 44/1; RIC 175. Old faint hairline on neck. The reverse legends are nice and sharp. Evocative portraiture, well struck and perfectly centered. Very rare. **Lustrous. Extremely Fine.**



Although the depiction of Constantine is perceived to subscribe to a Christian ideal, its iconography is derived from Alexander the Great portraits. During Constantine's time it was likely appealing to both followers of the new religion as well as followers of the old religions. The contemporary polemicist and historian Eusebius called the attribute of the upward gaze on Constantine's gold coins, a posture of prayer to God. The emperor's "pagan" subjects, though, would have picked up the coin and have been cheered by its Hellenistic antecedents.

Estimated Value\$12,000 - 16,000

The Hunter Collection; Ex Numismatic Fine Arts XXII, 1 June 1989, lot 131; Caruso Collection, 28 June 1923, lot 563.

Exceptional Gold Solidus of Julian II, AD 361-363



4220

Julian II, the Hellene, AD 361-363. Gold Solidus (4.4g) minted at Constantinople. FL CL IVLIA - NVS P P AVG. Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Julian right. *Reverse:* VIRTUS EXERCITIUS ROMANORVM. Soldier striding right, his head left, a trophy over his shoulder, placing hand on the head of a captive crouching behind him; small pellet between captive's head and soldier; in exergue, CONSP and branch. RIC 157, Depeyrot 8/1. Well struck and perfectly centered with light golden-orange toning. **Lustrous. Extremely Fine.**



Estimated Value \$6,000 - 8,000

The Hunter Collection.

Magnificent Silver Miliarenses of Valentinian I, AD 364-375



4221

Valentinian I, AD 364-375. Silver Light Miliarensis (4.3g). Minted at Trier, AD 367-375. DN VALENTINI-ANVS P F AVG. Draped, cuirassed and pearl-diademed bust of Valentinian I right. *Reverse*: VIRTVS EXERCITVS. Emperor standing facing in military attire, holding vexillum and resting hand on grounded shield. TRPS in exergue. RIC 26(a); RSC 58b Kent Hirmer pl. 154, 711. Sharply struck, with beautiful multi-hued iridescent toning. A spectacular coin. Rare. Superb Extremely Fine.

The last truly great Emperor of the West, Valentinian I was born in AD 321 rising through army ranks to become a general. He received a solid education and followed his father into the army, becoming a cavalry officer and winning distinction under Constantius II. His Christianity, however, alienated him from the pagan Julian II, and he was demoted and banished to Egypt in the early 360s. After Julian's defeat and death in Persia in AD 363, his successor Jovian recalled Valentinian and placed him in command of the elite Scholarian Guard. Upon Jovian's death only a few months later, leaders of the Roman army proclaimed Valentinian emperor on February 25, AD 364. Valentinian made Milan his provisional capital but spent most of his time on the German frontier. Concerned that the burden of taxation was falling too heavily upon the poor, he appointed officers called "Protectors of the People" who made sure the rich paid their fair share. Though the Senatorial class deeply resented him as an uncultured brute, Valentinian possessed a firm understanding of administration as well as an appreciation for art and literature. He also followed a policy of strict religious tolerance, unlike rulers before and after him. He did, however, have a ferocious temper and kept a trained bear which he employed to maul those who greatly displeased him. After eleven successful years of rule, Valentinian's temper got the better of him during an audience with several Germanic chieftains in November AD 375. When they failed to show him proper respect, the emperor flew into a rage and suffered an apopleptic stroke. His death proved a great tragedy for the Empire, as a man of his skill and energy might have averted the catastrophes that soon followed.

This large silver piece, the miliarensis, was struck at the important provincial capital of Trier near the German frontier. The portrait portrays Valentinian as stern, stocky and clean-shaven in the tradition of fourth century Christian emperors, while the reverse depicts him in a general's armor, holding a banner (or vexillum) emblazoned with the Christian chi-rho symbol.

Estimated Value \$5,000 - 6,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 62, lot 2109; Ex Spink 5014, 28 September 2005, lot 498.



Valens, AD 364-378. Gold Solidus minted at Antioch



4222

Valens, AD 364-378. Gold Solidus (4.5g) minted at Antioch, AD 366. D N VALENS PER F AVG. Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right of Valens. *Reverse:* RES-TITVTOR REIPVBLCAE. Valens in military attire standing facing, head right, holding labarum in right hand; in left, Victory standing left on globe, presenting wreath; in exergue; ANTZ. RIC 2(d); Depeyrot 26/3. Some graffiti on the reverse. Well struck on a full flan. Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,300

The Hunter Collection.

Gratian, AD 367-383. Gold Solidus minted at Trier, AD 377-380



4223

Gratian, AD 367-383. Gold Solidus (4.4g) minted at Trier, AD 377-380. D N GRATIA - NVS P F AVG. Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Gratian right. *Reverse:* VICTOR - IA AVGG. Valentinian I and Gratian enthroned facing, holding a globe between them (Victoria) Victory behind throne facing, wings spread; in exergue, TROBT. RIC 49b; Depeyrot 47/2. Sharply defined on a nice full flan. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$2,000 - 2,500

The Hunter Collection.

Monumental 8 Siliquae of Theodosius I, AD 379-395





4224
Theodosius I, AD 379-395. Silver Medallion of 8 Siliquae (or 3 Light Miliarense) (12.92g) minted at Rome, AD 383-392. D N THEODO-SIVS P F AVG. Pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust of Theodosius right. *Reverse:* TRIVMFATOR GENT BARB. Theodosius, in military attire, standing slightly right, head left, holding labarum in crook of right arm, globe in left hand; to left, barbarian captive kneeling; R T in exergue. Gnechi 7; RIC IX 52a; Toynbee pl. XXXIII, 8 (*same obv. die*); Cohen 34. Of far better quality than the two examples previously recorded. Gray toning with golden hues around the devices. A spectacular example with an impressive portrait, struck on sound metal. Of the highest rarity. *Only the third specimen known. Extremely Fine.*

Theodosius I, *the Great* was the last man to rule the entire Roman Empire and was a formative figure of the medieval era. His father, Theodosius the Elder, was a powerful general in the Roman army under the emperor Valentinian I (AD 364-375) and the younger Theodosius served under him during the critical British campaign of AD 367-368. He won rapid advancement and was made governor of Moesia in AD 375, but a period of disgrace followed the execution of his father for high treason in AD 376. Theodosius retired to his Spanish estates, but the disastrous battle of Adrianople in AD 378, in which the Goths smashed the Roman field army and killed the East Roman Emperor Valens, brought about his recall. Gratian, emperor of the West, appointed Theodosius as co-Augustus in January of AD 379, tasking him with restoring the shattered East Roman army and quelling the Gothic revolt. Years of arduous campaigning forced the Goths into relative submission in AD 382, but the peace treaty settled them in Thrace and allowed them a great deal of autonomy. In January of AD 383, Theodosius proclaimed his six-year-old son Arcadius as co-emperor, but in the same year Gratian was slain and replaced by the usurper Magnus Maximus. Civil war broke out in AD 388, when Maximus invaded Italy and Theodosius moved west to meet and defeat him. Theodosius remained in Italy for three more years to settle affairs and returned to Constantinople in AD 391, but the usurpation of Eugenius brought about another destructive civil war in AD 394. Again, Theodosius won the day and remained supreme over both halves of the Empire until his premature death in January of AD 395. A zealous Catholic, Theodosius had issued numerous edicts against paganism that effectively made Christianity the empire's state religion, leading later church authorities to hail him as "the Great."

This remarkable silver medallion was struck in Rome; comparable medallions have been recorded for Arcadius and Valentinian II, but not for Gratian, suggesting the issue postdates the latter's death in August of AD 383. On the reverse, Theodosius is depicted as "Vanquisher of the Barbarian Peoples," probably alluding to his hard-fought settlement with the Goths in AD 382.

Estimated Value \$80,000 - 90,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 62, lot 2114.

The Last Roman Gold Coin Minted in
London - Magnus Maximus Gold Solidus





4225

Magnus Maximus, AD 383-388. Gold Solidus (4.59g) minted at Londinium-Augusta (London), AD 384. Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Maximus right. *Reverse:* Maximus and Theodosius enthroned facing, holding a globe between them; behind and between them, Victoria (Victory) facing with outspread wings; below throne, palm frond; AVGOB in exergue. RIC 2; Depeyrot 2/1; Cohen 9. Extremely rare. **Extremely Fine.**

First conquered by Claudius in 43 BC, Britain had been a province of the Roman Empire for three and a half centuries when the Spanish general Magnus Maximus was made governor in AD 380. An ambitious aristocrat with familial ties to the eastern Roman emperor Theodosius I, Maximus soon decided to make a bid for the throne of the western Roman Empire, then ruled by a bookish youth named Gratian. To secure the loyalty of the British Roman legions, Maximus reopened the old mint of London, which had been closed for more than 50 years, and began striking gold solidi acclaiming himself as Augustus, or emperor. By this time, London had been renamed Augusta, as reflected by the mint mark on the reverse of this piece (AVG OB, the "OB" standing for "obryzium," or "pure gold"). With his army thus paid off, Maximus crossed into Gaul and easily defeated Gratian. In retrospect, his move was ill-advised, as it deprived Britain of soldiers it needed badly to defend the frontiers from barbarian attack, as well as contributing to the instability which ultimately caused the collapse of the western Roman government. Within 20 years, Roman rule had come to an end in Britain.

The gold solidi of Magnus Maximus were thus the last coins struck in Roman Britain.

Estimated Value \$15,000 - 18,000

Ex Goldberg Coin, Auction 53, May 26, 2009, lot 1933; L. Biaggi Collection, # 2312.





LOT 1148



LOT 1149



LOT 1156



LOT 1158



LOT 1159



LOT 1161



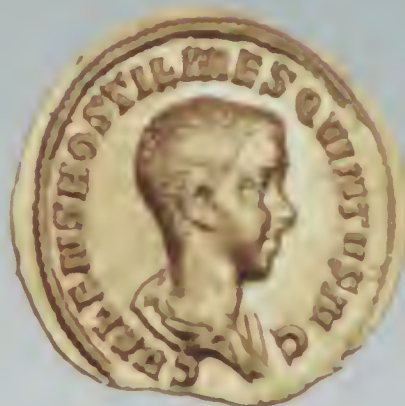
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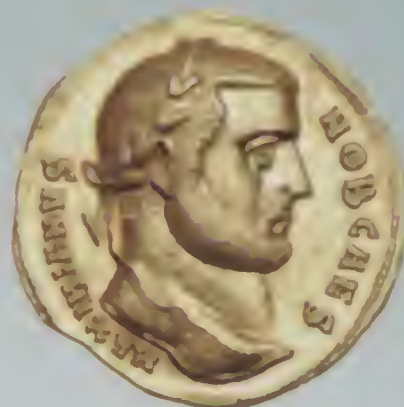
LOT 1176



LOT 1180



LOT 1199



LOT 1213



LOT 1216



LOT 1231



LOT 1234



LOT 1235

Historically Important Gold Aureus of Magnus Maximus - Minted in London



4226

Magnus Maximus, AD 383-388. Gold Aureus (4.6g) minted at Londoninium-Augusta (London), AD 384. DN MAG MAXIMVS PF AVG. Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Magnus, right. Reverse: VICTOR-IA AVGG. Magnus Maximus and Theodosius enthroned facing, holding globe between them; Victoria (Victory) above; palm branch below; AVG OB in exergue. Cohen 9; RIC 2(B). Some minor marks about the obverse rims. Extremely rare. Fewer than ten specimens recorded and of great historical importance. Some minor marks about the obverse rims. Nearly Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$12,500 - 15,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 62, lot 2115; Bonhams/Vecchi Sale No. 8, Oct. 12-13, 1982, lot 709; Levis Collection - Naville auction XI,- June 18-20, 1925, lot 1032.



Marvelous Magnus Maximus, AD 383-388. Gold Solidus minted at Treveri



4227

Magnus Maximus, AD 383-388. Gold Solidus (4.4g) minted at Treveri, AD 385-386. D N MAG MA - XIMVS P F AVG. Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right of Magnus Maximus. *Reverse*: VICTOR - IA AVGG. Two emperors seated facing on throne, together holding globe, emperor to right holds *nappa* in his left hand; behind throne, between heads, Victoria (Victory) facing, wings outspread; below, palm branch, in exergue, TROB. RIC 77(b), Depeyrot 52/1. Well struck with underlying luster. Very scarce. Superb Extremely Fine.

One of the more colorful characters of late Antiquity, Magnus Maximus was proclaimed Augustus by his soldiers in Britain who were dissatisfied with the rule of the youthful emperor Gratian (AD 367-383). Maximus had been appointed commander-in-chief (*comes*) in Britain because of his intimate knowledge of the province where he had previously served under Count Theodosius. He immediately crossed to Gaul and advanced to meet Gratian in battle, but the latter was deserted by his own troops in a situation somewhat reminiscent of the downfall of Constans thirty-three years before. After Gratian's execution, Maximus was left in control of most of the Western Empire, though the late emperor's younger brother Valentinian II was still recognized in Italy. The eastern emperor Theodosius reluctantly accepted this *coup d'état* though he had his own dynastic ambitions, and a trial of strength between East and West appeared to be inevitable. Matters came to a head in AD 387 when Maximus invaded Italy, forcing Valentinian to seek refuge in Constantinople. This provided Theodosius with the perfect pretext for launching his own invasion of Maximus' territory and the Western emperor was decisively defeated in two battles resulting in his execution. This exceptionally well-preserved gold solidus was issued at Maximus' main mint of Treveri.

Estimated Value \$6,000 - 8,000

The Hunter Collection



Handsome Honorius, AD 393-423. Gold Solidus



4228

Honorius, AD 393-423. Gold Solidus (4.44g) minted at Constantinople, AD 403-408. Pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Honorius facing three quarters right holding spear and shield adorned with horseman. *Reverse*: Constantinopolis seated facing, head right, foot on prow, holding scepter and Victoria (Victory) on globe; legend ends, H. RIC Vol. X, 30; Depeyrot 57/2. Sharp and lustrous. Superb Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,400

Wolfen Family Foundation, purchased from Bank Leu early 1970s.

Superb Quality Solidus of Theodosius II, AD 402-450

4229

Theodosius II, AD 402-450. Gold Solidus (4.46g) minted at Constantinople, AD 422/3. Helmeted, diademed and cuirassed bust of Theodosius II facing three quarters right, holding spear and shield. *Reverse:* Victoria (Victory) standing left, holding a long jeweled cross; legend ends: q. RIC 219; Depeyrot 74/2. Well detailed with full legends. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value\$1,000 - 1,400

Ex Wolfen Family Foundation, purchased from Bank Len early 1970s.



Extremely Rare Siliqua of Maximus, Usurper in Spain, AD 409-411



4230

Maximus, AD 409-411. Silver Siliqua (1.1g). Minted at Barcino (Barcelona), AD 410-411. Usurper in Spain. D N MAXIM-VS P F AVG. Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Maximus, right. *Reverse:* [VICTOR]AA [sic] AVGGG. Roma seated left on cuirass, holding Victoria (Victory) on globe in right hand and reversed spear in left; [S]MBA in exergue. RIC X 1601; RSC 1b; Cohen 1. Exceptionally detailed portrait for this normally crude issue including a clear obverse legend. Dark "hoard patina" intact. Exceedingly rare. *Probably the finest known specimen.* **Extremely Fine.**

The brief usurpation of "Maximus of Barcelona," as he came to be known, occurred during the virtual disintegration of the West Roman Empire during the reign of Honorius, AD 393-423. The massive barbarian invasion of AD 406 virtually cut Italy off from Gaul, Spain and Britain, resulting in the local Roman garrisons proclaiming their own commanders as emperor. First of these usurpers was Constantine III in Britain, who crossed into Gaul in AD 407 and sent his son Constans II and the half-German general Gerontius into Spain to secure control of the province for his rebel regime in AD 408. Their success was short-lived, however, as invasions by the Vandals and other Germans in AD 409 threw the region into chaos. Constans II fled back to join his father in Gaul; Gerontius, however, remained in Spain and decided to appoint his own puppet emperor. His choice settled on a certain Maximus, who may have been his son, nephew or some other relation, or perhaps merely a senior household officer in his employ. In any case, Maximus duly donned the purple in Barcino (Barcelona), which became

his capital, and received the support of several barbarian chieftains. He thus became one of five men claiming the title Emperor of the West in AD 410: Honorius (the only "legitimate" ruler), Priscus Attalus, Constantine III, Constans II, and Maximus. The situation was unstable in the extreme and became more so in AD 411, when Honorius sent the general Constantius into Gaul and Spain with a powerful army to put down the various insurrections. Defeated and cornered, Gerontius committed suicide, depriving Maximus of his principal backer. Rather than fall on his sword, Maximus fled to his barbarian allies, who seem to have protected him for a number of years. In AD 420, he apparently attempted a return to power in Spain, but was soon captured, taken to Ravenna, and executed by Honorius in AD 422.

The coinage of Maximus is confined to reduced silver siliquae struck at a newly created mint in Barcelona, identified with the mintmark SMB. Rather unusually for this period, he is shown with a close-cropped beard, which had in the past hinted at pagan sympathies, but in this case probably only indicated pretensions to scholarship. Philip Grierson knew of only 20 genuine specimens in the early 1990s; a few more seem to have been discovered since then. *Fewer than 30 coins of Maximus are known to have survived, of which this example is probably the finest to exist.*

Estimated Value \$10,000 - 12,500

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 62, lot 2120; Classical Numismatic Group 75, May 23, 2007, lot 1152.

Priscus Attalus - The Finest Example of one of the
Greatest Rarities in Roman Coinage





4231

Priscus Attalus, AD 409-410. Gold Solidus (4.47g) minted at Rome, September-December AD 409. IMP PRISCVS AT-TALVS P F AVG. Pearl and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Attalus right. *Reverse:* VICTORIA AVGVSTI R - M. Attalus standing right in military attire, holding vexillum in right hand and Victoria (Victory) on globe in left; left foot on bound captive; COMOB in exergue. RIC 1401 (R5); Cohen 9. Well struck on a full, round flan. Extremely rare. *Certainly the finest example in private hands. Lustrous. Extremely Fine.*

Priscus Attalus was born ca. AD 370 to a distinguished family of Ionian Greek extraction and entered the Roman Senate early in the fifth century AD. Although he was a pagan in Christian Rome, Attalus quickly became a prominent senator and spokesman for the aristocracy. Early in AD 409, the Emperor Honorius appointed him Urban Prefect, just as the Visigoths, under their charismatic king Alaric, were rampaging unchecked through Italy. By mid year, Alaric was outside the walls of Rome, demanding enormous concessions in land and gold from the West Roman government and his own appointment as commander-in-chief (*magister militum*). Honorius, who had taken refuge in Ravenna far to the north, refused negotiations, leaving the denizens of Rome to face slow starvation or slaughter. Outraged by Honorius' abandonment, the Senate elected Priscus Attalus as emperor with instructions to come to terms with Alaric. Attalus readily acquiesced to most of Alaric's demands and joined him in marching on Ravenna early in AD 410 to force further concessions from Honorius. At the same time, Attalus sent a small force to Africa to secure Rome's main granary. The African expedition met with defeat, prompting Honorius to again refuse talks. Attalus' popular support quickly crumbled as it became apparent he was Alaric's puppet. Attalus' decision to accept baptism as a Christian from an Arian Gothic bishop proved a further liability. With Attalus now more burden than benefit, Alaric abruptly deposed him in July of AD 410 and subjected Rome to a thorough sacking the following month. Having alienated the Romans, Attalus became a rootless camp follower of the Visigoths in their wanderings through Italy and Gaul. In AD 414, he enjoyed a brief echo of glory when Alaric's successor Athaulf again proclaimed him emperor in opposition to Honorius. This time, his brief "reign" ended in his capture by loyalist forces. He was marched in chains through the streets of Rome, ritually mutilated by the amputation of his thumb and forefinger, as a symbolic gesture against any future revolt. Then, surprisingly, he was allowed to retire to the island of Lipari, where he eventually died.

Gold solidi of Priscus Attalus rank among the greatest rarities of the Roman series. Struck at Rome following Attalus' elevation, it is of unusually fine workmanship for the period, with a remarkably realistic portrait depicting Attalus with a heavy double chin and a docile, upward-looking gaze. *This piece is the finest of perhaps three specimens in private hands.*

Estimated Value\$200,000 - 250,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 62, lot 2121; NAC 42, 2007, Feirstein part 2, lot 236; NAC 18, 2000, lot 773.

Outstanding Siliqua of Jovinus, Usurper in Gaul, AD 411-413

4232

Jovinus, AD 411-413. Silver Siliqua (1.72g) minted at Arles. Usurper in Gaul. D N IOVINVS P F AVG. Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Jovinus right. Reverse: RESTIT-VT-OR REP. Roma seated left on throne, holding Victoria (Victory) on globe in right hand and reversed spear in left; CONI in exergue. RIC 172, Cohen 2. Unusually crisp, detailed strike. Toned. Very rare. **Extremely Fine.**

Little is known about the origins of Jovinus, but he was reputedly a highly regarded Gallo-Roman nobleman. During the anarchic period of AD 406-411, when the western Roman Empire essentially disintegrated under repeated barbarian invasions and local insurrections, Jovinus gained the support of several Germanic tribes near the city of Mainz as an alternative to the distant and feeble regime of Honorius. In AD 411, he was proclaimed emperor at Mainz by the Alan king Goar and the Burgundian king Gundahar. Soon afterward he won the support of Athaulf, king of the Visigoths, and for a time it seemed Jovinus had secured control of all Gaul and Roman Germany. The Gallic nobility supported him and coins were struck in his name at Trier, Lugdunum and Arles. However, Jovinus made a serious mistake in obtaining the backing of another powerful Visigoth, Sarus, who was a blood enemy of Athaulf. In AD 412, Jovinus appointed his brother Sebastianus as co-emperor, which further alienated Athaulf and caused him to open secret negotiations with Honorius. In AD 413, Athaulf openly switched sides and allied himself with the Ravenna regime. Sebastianus was swiftly captured and executed. Jovinus took refuge in the city of Valentia but surrendered after a brief siege. Although he had apparently been promised a fair hearing, Jovinus was summarily executed en route to Ravenna and his head sent on to Honorius.

The coinage of Jovinus is in many ways superior to issues of the "legitimate" Roman regime of Honorius. This rare silver siliqua of the Arles mint bears a finely engraved portrait and the weight is slightly heavier than contemporary Italian issues. The reverse inscription, which translates as "Restorer of the Republic," is a remarkable throwback to an earlier, happier age.

Estimated Value \$7,000 - 8,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 62, lot 2122



Aelia Eudocia, Gold Solidus minted at Constantinople, AD 428-429.



4233

Aelia Eudocia, wife of Theodosius II. Gold Solidus (4.3g) minted at Constantinople, AD 423-425. AEL EVDOKIA AVG. Pearl-diademed and draped bust right of Eudocia, crowned by the hand of god, wearing earring and pearl necklace. Reverse: VOT XX MVLT XXX Δ Victoria (Victory) standing right, supporting long cross with right hand, holding fold of drapery over left; to inner left, star; in exergue, CONOB. Depeyrot 75/2; RIC 228. Minor obverse earthen deposits. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$2,500 - 3,000

The Hunter Collection.

Excessively Rare Gold Solidus of Avitus, AD 455-456



Lot 4234



4234

Avitus, AD 455-456. Gold Solidus (4.47g) minted at Arles July 9, AD 455 - October 17, AD 456. West Roman Empire. D N AVITVS PERP F AVG. Ro-sette diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Avitus right. Reverse: VICTORIA AVGGG. Emperor in military attire standing right, holding long cross in right hand and Victoria (Victory) on globe in left, resting left foot on recumbent captive; A-R in field, COMOB in exergue. RIC 2401; Lacam pl. 9, 16 (this coin). Depeyrot 241. Some faint signs of burnishing in the right obverse field. Portrait of unusually fine style and well struck. Exceedingly rare. Nearly Extremely Fine.

The brief, troubled reign of Marcus Maecilius Flavius Eparchius Avitus came against a backdrop of chaos, disintegration and intrigue in the dying West Roman Empire. Avitus was a Romano-Gallic nobleman of high standing who served as an envoy between the Roman Senate and the Visigoths who now ruled large swaths of Gaul and Spain. Upon the death of the usurper Petronius Maximus at Rome in AD 455, Avitus easily gained the support of the Visigothic king, Theodoric II, and was proclaimed emperor of the West at Arles in southern Gaul on July 9 or 10. An assembly of Gallo-Roman nobles ratified the elevation at Toulouse the following month, and the East Roman Emperor Marcian gave his approval in September. The aristocrats and common folk of Italy, however, viewed Avitus as a Gallic interloper and gave him a cool reception upon his arrival at Ravenna. Badly in need of military prestige, Avitus looked about for a capable general to lead his armies and found one in the Romanized barbarian Ricimer, who had won a naval battle against the

Vandals off the coast of Corsica early in AD 456. But Ricimer had grand designs of his own. Appointed Master of Soldiers, he soon began intriguing with Majorian, the dashing Roman officer leading the army of Italy, to undermine Avitus' feeble regime. A severe famine in Italy only worsened the position of Avitus, whose Visigothic allies were now preoccupied with a war against the Suevi in Spain. Under pressure from the Italian bluebloods, Avitus dismissed his Gothic bodyguards and Gallic advisors, which only left him more vulnerable. The final *coup d'état* came on October 17, AD 456, when Majorian and Ricimer withdrew their support and simply declared Avitus deposed. He fled Rome, hoping to make safe haven in Gaul, but was overtaken by Ricimer, forced to abdicate, and consecrated bishop of Piacenza (a common means of permanently removing someone from government service). He never lived to take up his clerical post, dying a few days or weeks later, either of natural causes or on Ricimer's orders.

The exceedingly rare coinage of Avitus reflects his Gallic origins, as most of the coins in his name appear to have been struck at the newly reopened mint of Arelate (modern Arles), where he was first acclaimed emperor. Most of his coins are hastily and crudely engraved, but this piece is of remarkable style and has a portrait that may truly reflect his brooding, downcast countenance.

Estimated Value \$50,000 - 75,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 62, lot 2126; Cuvreau-Parsy Auction, April 15, 2008, lot 166; Hess-Leu 22, 1963 lot 292.

Fantastic Gold Solidus of Anthemius, AD 467-472



Lot 4235



4235

Anthemius, AD 467-472. Gold Solidus (4.39g) minted at Ravenna. West Roman Empire. D N PROC AN-THEMIUS P F AV. Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust of Anthemius facing, holding spear over right shoulder and shield bearing horseman and enemy motif on left shoulder. Reverse: SALVS REI-P-V-BLICAE. Two emperors (Anthemius and Leo) standing facing one another, nimbate, each holding globe in left hand, supporting between them with their right hands a long cross, R-V in inner field; COMOB in exergue. RIC 2868. Depeyrot 28/1; Biaggi 2374 (this coin). In exceptional condition. Exceedingly rare. Superb Extremely Fine.

The short, troubled reign of Procopius Anthemius represents the Roman world's last chance at unity in the face of the disasters that would shortly overwhelm its western half. Born into a distinguished and wealthy Constantinopolitan family, Anthemius was highly regarded as a general and magistrate, and had been considered a prime candidate for the East Roman throne when his father-in-law, the emperor Marcian, died in AD 457. Instead, Leo I got the job, but Anthemius took the setback in stride and won a series of military victories over the Goths and Huns on Leo's behalf. In the mid AD 460s, Vandal raids on Greece convinced Leo that he needed to cooperate with the West Roman regime headed by the half-barbarian generalissimo Ricimer. In AD 467, with Ricimer's approval, Leo appointed Anthemius to the vacant western throne. Anthemius reached Rome on 12 April and was duly hailed as Augustus by the Senate, but many Romans viewed him as a Greek interloper and this colored his relations with the locals from the outset. In AD 468, a massive joint naval expedition against the Vandals in North Africa failed, badly undermining Anthemius' position. Visigothic gains in Gaul further eroded his popularity over the next few years and caused a dangerous rift to develop between Anthemius, who ruled from Rome, and Ricimer, based in Milan. Leo tried to mediate by sending a highborn envoy named Olybrius to the West in the spring of AD 472, but Ricimer decided Olybrius would prove a more pliable puppet emperor and marched against Rome to depose Anthemius. Rome underwent a three-month siege and finally fell to a determined attack on the Pons Aelius. Anthemius donned the garb of a beggar and tried to escape, but was identified, captured and beheaded, probably on 11 July AD 472. Olybrius replaced him but survived only a few months before dying of dropsy. The brief, disastrous civil war made a final split with the East inevitable and sealed the doom of West Roman Empire.

The gold coinage of Anthemius reflects his origins by following the convention for frontal portraiture found on East Roman and later Byzantine coins. The reverse of this Ravenna-mint gold solidus celebrates the supposed unity of East and West empires by showing Anthemius and Leo together supporting a long cross, on which rests, according to the legend, the "Health of the Republic."

Estimated Value \$18,000 - 20,000

Ex Numismatic Ars Classica 62, lot 2130; NAC sale 38, 2007, lot 302 The Biaggi Collection.

Stunning Gold Solidus of Basiliscus, AD 475-476

4236

Basiliscus, AD 475-476. Gold Solidus (4.4g) minted at Constantinople. D N BASILIS - CUS P P AVG. Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing of Basiliscus holding spear over right shoulder; shield on left arm adorned with horseman riding down enemy. *Reverse:* VICTORI - A AVGGG. Victory standing left, supporting long, jeweled cross with right hand; to right, star; in exergue, CONOB. RIC 1003; Depeyrot 101/1. Well struck with full legends and unusually well centered. Rare, particularly so in this choice condition. **Lustrous. Superb Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$2,500 - 3,000

The Hunter Collection.

Byzantine Coinage

Rare Joint Rule Gold Solidus of Justin I and Justinian I, 527



4237

Justin I and Justinian I, 527. Gold Solidus (4.4g) minted at Constantinople. D N IVSTIN ET IVSTINAN PP AVG. Nimbate, draped figures seated facing of Justin and Justinian on a shared throne represented by uprights and crossbar, their right hands at their breasts, each holding a globus in his left hand; between their heads, a cross; in exergue, CONOB. *Reverse:* VICTORI - A AVGGG I. Victory standing facing, holding long cross in right hand, globus cruciger in left; to right, star; in exergue, CONOB. Cf. Sear 119 and DO 4 (officina letter). Slightly uneven flan. Very Rare. **Lustrous. Superb Extremely Fine.**

A Thraco-Roman swineherd from Dardania in Illyricum, Justin found his way to Constantinople after fleeing a barbarian invasion that savaged his land. Joining the army, he rose rapidly thanks to his martial abilities, becoming a general, then commander of the palace guard under Anastasius. Using his position, he was able to secure the throne for himself after Anastasius' death. Called a "boorish, rude and illiterate soldier" by the historian Procopius, Justin, who spoke barely rudimentary Greek, was a military man who had little knowledge of statecraft.

Understanding his own weaknesses, Justin wisely surrounded himself with advisors he could trust. Chief among these was his nephew, Flavius Petrus Sabbatius: Peter, renamed Justinian at court, who would become one of the most brilliant emperors of the Byzantine empire. When Justin's health began to fail in early 527, he made Justinian co-emperor. This political development was popularly disseminated via the issuance of this join-reign coinage with all its appropriate symbolism. Viewing the number of dies used for this coinage, it served as a major tool in broadcasting the new power structure. Given the rarity of these coins, though, the majority appear to have been melted down.

The remarkable coinage of the brief joint reign of Justin I and his chosen successor Justinian I (April-August 527) was issued from four mints and in an extensive range of denominations. This rare and attractive solidus shows the two nimbate emperors enthroned side by side, while the reverse has the facing Victory type introduced by Justin about 522. This possibly reflects the union with the Church of Rome which laid the foundations for Justinian's later reconquest of Italy.

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 6,000

The Hunter Collection.

Very Rare Joint Reign Solidus of Justin I and Justinian I



4238

Justin I and Justinian I, April-August 527. Gold Solidus (4.48g) minted at Constantinople, *third officina*. Nimbate figures of Justin and his nephew Justinian seated facing, on a throne with "lyre-curved" sides and straight back bar, wearing chlamys, each with one hand clasped on chest and a globus cruciger in the other, cross above and between them. Reverse: Victoria (Victory) standing facing, holding long cross and globus cruciger, star in right field below, legend ends: I C C DO 7a (legend ends: S). Sear 119. Deep set and boldly defined edge. Very rare. Nearly Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$2,500 - 3,000

Ex Wolfen Family Foundation, purchased from Bank Leu early 1970s.

Incredible Gold Solidus of Maurice Tiberius, 582-602



4239

Maurice Tiberius, 582-602. Gold Solidus (4.5g) minted at Constantinople, *second officina*, 583/4-602. D N MAVRC Tib PP AVG. Draped and cuirassed bust facing of Maurice in plumed helmet, holding globus cruciger in right hand and long staff terminating in a staurogram, CONOB in exergue. Reverse: VICTORI A AVGG B. Victoria (Victory) standing facing, holding staff in right hand, globus cruciger in left, in exergue, CONOB. Sear 478, DO 5. Some minor marks about the outer rims as made. A needle sharp strike on a broad, medallic flan. Absolutely superb. Nearly Mint State.

Estimated Value \$1,500 - 2,000

The Hunter Collection.



Scarce Phocas in 'Consular Robes' Gold Solidus



4240

Phocas, 602-610. Gold Solidus (4.42g) minted at Constantinople, *ninth officina*. Crowned, facing bust of Phocas wearing consular robes and holding mappa and cross. Reverse: Victory standing facing, holding staff surmounted by a Christogram and a globus cruciger, legend ends: I. DO 3.1; Sear 623. Very scarce. Lustrous. Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,400

Ex Wolfen Family Foundation, purchased from Bank Len early 1970s.



Magnificent Quality Heraclius with Heraclius Constantine Gold Solidus



4241

Heraclius with Heraclius Constantine, 610-641. Gold Solidus (4.21g) minted at Constantinople. *First officina*, ca. 626-629. Crowned and draped busts of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine facing, cross above. Reverse: Cross potent on three steps, legend ends: A. D.O. 20a, Sear 746. An incredible example of this common type. Lustrous and superb. Mint State.

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,300

Ex Wolfen Family Foundation, purchased from NFA early 1970s.

Heraclius, 610-641, with Heraclius Constantine. Gold Solidus



4242

Heraclius, 610-641, with Heraclius Constantine. Gold Solidus (4.4g). Minted at Constantinople, *eighth officina*, 616-625. Crowned facing busts of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine; cross above between them. Reverse: Cross potent on three steps; legend ends Θ; CONOB in exergue. D.O. 17b; Sear 746. Perfectly centered and perfectly struck. A marvelous example of a common type. Lustrous. Mint State.

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,300

The Hunter Collection.

Rare Ravenna Mint Gold Solidus of Heraclius



4243

Heraclius, 610-641, with Heraclius Constantine. Gold Solidus (4.4g) minted at Ravenna, 613. DD NN HERACLIVS ET HERACON I PP AV Facing busts of Heraclius, with short beard, and Heraclius Constantine, beardless and smaller, each crowned and wearing paludamentum and cuirass; between heads, cross; heavy annular border. Reverse: VICTORI - AVGGG B. Cross potent on base of four steps, below. CONOB, heavy annular border. Sear 896, DO 271. Nice and bold. Rare. Superb Extremely Fine.

During the long reign of the emperor Heraclius (610-641), the design of the gold solidus underwent many changes as the senior emperor aged and his two sons were gradually advanced to a full share in the imperial office. This type belongs to the earlier part of the joint reign of Heraclius and his elder son Heraclius Constantine (613-29), the senior emperor appearing with a short beard and his son beardless. Most solidi of this type were struck at the capital of Constantinople but there are rarer issues produced by provincial mints.

This excellent example comes from the northern Italian mint of Ravenna, the products of which are characterized by their heavy annular borders as well as considerable stylization in the treatment of the imperial costume. At Constantinople, the letters at the end of the reverse inscription indicate the officina or workshop responsible for the production of the coin, but this is not the case at Ravenna. Thus, on this specimen the letter 'B' is of uncertain meaning.

Estimated Value

\$2,000 - 2,500

The Hunter Collection

Constans II with Constantine IV, 654-668. Gold Solidus



4244

Constans II with Constantine IV, 654-668. Gold Solidus (4.3g) Mint of Constantinople, *fifth officina*. Facing busts of Constans (on left) with long beard and Constantine IV (on right) beardless, each wearing crown and chlamys; between their heads, cross. Reverse: Cross potent on three steps, legend ends, F. Sear 959; M.I.B. 26. Well struck on a nice large flan with wide margins. Lustrous Mint State.

Estimated Value \$900 - 1,000

Lovely Leontius, 695-698. Gold Solidus struck at Constantinople



4245

Leontius, 695-698. Gold Solidus (4.4g) minted at Constantinople, 18th officina. D LEO - N PE AV. Bust facing of bearded Leontius, wearing crown and loros, holding akakia in right hand, globus cruciger in left. Reverse: VICTORIA AVSIS; cross potent on three steps; below, CONOB. Sear 1330; DO 1. The obverse is magnificent! Virtually as struck. Quite rare in this state of preservation. **Lustrous. Nearly Mint State.**

Attributed to Leo III by earlier numismatists, this rare type has now been recognized as belonging to the ephemeral emperor Leontius, who succeeded Justinian II late in 695. The loss of Carthage to the Arabs in 698 cost Leontius much of his popularity, and he was overthrown at the end of the year by Tiberius III, *Apsimar* (698-705). When Justinian II reclaimed his throne in 705, the two 'usurpers' were exhibited in the Hippodrome and later executed.

Estimated Value \$2,500 - 3,000

The Hunter Collection.

Another Lustrous Leontius, 695-698. Gold Solidus



4246

Leontius, 695-698. Gold Solidus (4.38g) minted at Constantinople, ninth officina. Crowned, bearded bust of Leontius facing wearing loros, holding akakia and globus cruciger. Reverse: Cross potent on three steps; legend ends: I. DO. 1; MIB 1; Sear 1330. Reverse somewhat off-center. Pleasing depiction of Leontius. Rare. Lustrous **Extremely Fine.**

Strategos of the Hellas theme, Leontius, the usurper, dethroned Justinian II, had his nose and tongue slit and banished him to Kherson. After a brief reign, Leontius, though, would suffer a similar fate.

Estimated Value \$1,500 - 2,000

Ex Wolfen Family Foundation, purchased from Bank Len early 1970s.

A Third Lovely Tiberius III Apsimar Gold Solidus

4247

Tiberius III, *Apsimar*, 698-705. Gold Solidus (4.43g) minted at Constantinople, *second officina*. Crowned and cuirassed bust of Tiberius III facing, with a short beard, holding spear and shield decorated with a horseman dragging captive. *Reverse*: Cross potent on three steps, legend ends: B. DO, II Ib; Sear 1360. Bold and lustrous. Rare. Superb Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,500

Ex Wolfen Family Foundation, purchased from Bank Leu early 1970s



Another Lovely Tiberius III, Aspimar Gold Solidus



4248

Tiberius III, *Apsimar*, 698-705. Gold Solidus (4.28g), minted at Constantinople, *fourth officina*. Crowned and cuirassed bust of Tiberius III facing, holding spear and shield decorated with horseman spearing a fallen enemy. *Reverse*: Cross potent set on three steps, legend ends, Δ. DOC Id; MIB 1; Sear 1360. Lustrous. Superb Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,500

Ex Triton XIII lot 449

Remarkable Tiberius III, Aspimar, 698-705, Gold Solidus

4249

Tiberius III, *Apsimar*, 698-705. Gold Solidus (4.4g) minted at Constantinople, *fifth officina*. D TIBERI S P E AV Cuirassed bust facing of Tiberius III with short beard, wearing crown, holding spear across his body with right hand; shield over left shoulder. *Reverse*: VICTORIA AVS! E Cross potent on three steps; below, CONOB. Sear 1360; DO 1. The obverse is magnificent! Virtually as struck. Rare, particularly so in this choice state of preservation. Lustrous. Nearly Mint State.

During the reign of Leontius, the Umayyad Caliph Abd al-Malik took Carthage. Leontius dispatched an army to retake the city, but it failed. Rather than face the emperor's wrath for its failure, the army rebelled and named a Germanic naval officer and droungarius, Apsimar as their commander. Apsimar quickly renamed himself Tiberius and overthrew Leontius. The reign of Tiberius III ended with his execution after Justinian II was restored to the purple.

Estimated Value \$2,000 - 2,500

The Hunter Collection.



Exceptional Gold Solidus of Justinian II, 705-711

4250

Justinian II, second reign, 705-711. Gold Solidus (4.4g) minted at Constantinople. Second Reign. d N IHS CHS REX REGNANTI^{VM}. Bust facing of Christ with short, curly hair and close beard, wearing pallium and colobium; his right hand raised in benediction, in his left, book of Gospels; behind his head, cross. *Reverse:* [D N] IHS - TINIA - N^{VS} M^{VL}T^I AN^{VS}. Bust facing of Justinian II with short beard, wearing crown and loros, holding cross potent on three steps in right hand; in left, patriarchal cross on globe inscribed PAX. Sear 1413; DO 1. **Fully lustrous and as struck. Mint State.**

This portrait issue of Christ is the most magnificent in the entire Byzantine series.

During his first reign (685-695), Justinian II, son of Constantine IV, had shown himself to be an innovator in iconography when, in 692, he had been the first emperor to utilize the bust of Christ as a coin type. On his restoration to the Byzantine throne in 705, he continued the tradition he had started by again portraying Christ on his gold and silver coinage. Whereas the original depiction had shown the bearded Christ Pantokrator, the later image shows Him youthful with short curly hair and close beard. Perhaps derived from a noted icon, this is the only appearance of this 'life-like' image of Christ on the Byzantine coinage. It is sometimes described as 'Syrian' as scholars have found analogies to it in works of art coming from Syria and Palestine. In view of the reign of terror that characterized his second period in office (705-711), it is ironic that on the reverse the emperor holds an orb inscribed PAX (Peace).

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 5,000

The Hunter Collection.



Superb Gold Solidus of Justinian II, second reign, with Bust of Christ



4251

Justinian II, second reign, with Tiberius, 705-711. Gold Solidus (4.44g) minted at Constantinople. Facing bust of Christ Pantokrator, hair in tight curls; cross behind His head, wearing pallium and colobium, raising hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels. *Reverse:* Facing half-length, crowned figures of Justinian II and Tiberius, each wearing divitision and chlamys, holding cross potent between them. DO. 2b; MIB 2b; Sear 1415. A beautiful, well struck lustrous specimen. A wonderful example of Byzantine numismatic art. **Superb Extremely Fine.**

Undaunted by his mutilation and dethronement, Justinian II returned from his banishment with a Bulghar army to reclaim his empire and exact his revenge. His second reign was consumed in an orgy of blood, and his single-minded pursuit of brutal vendetta ultimately led to a rebellion in which he and his son Tiberius were put to death.

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 5,000

Wolfen Family Foundation, purchased from Bank Leu early 1970s.

Another Marvelous Gold Solidus of Justinian II, 705-711, Second Reign



4252

Justinian II, second reign, 705-711. Gold Solidus (4.4g) minted at Constantinople. Second Reign. δ N Π S χ S REX REG-NANTHIM. Bust facing of Christ with short, curly hair and close beard, wearing pallium and colobium; his right hand raised in benediction; in his left, book of Gospels; behind his head, cross. Reverse: Π D N Π S-TINIAN - χ S ET Π b - ERHIS PP A'. Half-length figures facing of Justinian II to left and slightly smaller Tiberius to right, each wearing crown, divitision, and chlamys, each with his right hand on long cross potent on two steps held between them. Sear 1415, DO 2b. A remarkable specimen. Fully lustrous and as struck. Nearly Mint State.

Estimated Value \$4,000 - 5,000

The Hunter Collection

Rare Leo III, the 'Isaurian' 717-741. Gold Solidus



4253

Leo III, the Isaurian, 717-741. Gold Solidus (4.3g) minted at Constantinople. Δ NO LEO - N P A M L. Bust facing of Leo III with short beard, wearing crown and chlamys, holding globus cruciger in right hand, akakia in left. Reverse: VICTORIA AVS Π A. Cross potent on three steps; below, CONOB. Sear 1502, DO 1. A very rare issue where Leo appears alone. Lustrous. Superb Extremely Fine.

Issued just before the great Iconoclast Revolt.

Estimated Value \$3,000 - 4,000

The Hunter Collection.

Leo III, the Isaurian, 717-741. Gold Solidus



4254

Leo III, the Isaurian, with Constantine V. 717-741. Gold Solidus (4.3g) minted at Constantinople. Δ NO LEO - N P A M L. Bust facing of Leo III with short beard, wearing crown and chlamys, holding globus cruciger in right hand, akakia in left. Reverse: δ N CONST - ANTIN χ S M'. Bust facing of beardless Constantine V, wearing crown and chlamys, holding globus cruciger in right hand, akakia in left. Sear 1504; DO 5. A marvelous specimen, well struck on both sides. Lustrous. Superb Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$2,000 - 2,500

The Hunter Collection.

Leo III, the 'Isaurian', with Constantine V Gold Solidus



4255

Leo III, the Isaurian, with Constantine V, 717-741. Gold Solidus (4.35g) minted at Constantinople. Crowned facing bust of Leo wearing chlamys and holding globus cruciger, legend ends: Δ Reverse: Crowned facing bust of Constantine wearing chlamys and holding globus cruciger, legend ends: I. DO. 7b.2; Sear 1504. Well struck and perfectly centered. Trivial deposits, edge filed. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,500

Ex Wolfen Family Foundation, purchased from Bank Leu early 1970s.



4256

Constantine V, Copronymus, 741-775. Gold Solidus (4.4g) mint of Constantinople. Facing busts of Constantine V, with short beard (on left) and his son Leo IV, beardless (on right), each wearing crown and chlamys; pellet between and cross above. Reverse: Facing bust of Leo III, with short beard, wearing crown and loros and holding cross potent. DO. 2; Sear 1551. Well struck with complete legends. Scarce. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$2,000 - 2,500

Constantine V, Copronymus, 741-775. Gold Solidus



Constantine V Copronymus, 741-775. Gold Solidus



4257

Constantine V, Copronymus, 741-775. Gold Solidus (4.4g) minted at Constantinople, from 751. CONSTANTINOS S LEON O NEOS. Busts facing of Constantine V, with short beard, and Leo IV, slightly smaller and beardless, each wearing crown and chlamys; above, cross. Reverse: G LE - ON P A M^{HL}L. Bust facing of Leo III, with short beard, wearing crown and loros, holding cross potent in right hand. Sear 1551; DO 2. **Extremely Fine.** Issued after June 6, 751, when Constantine V made his son Leo IV associate ruler.

Estimated Value \$1,500 - 2,000

The Hunter Collection.

Very Rare Syracuse Mint Gold Solidus of Constantine V, with Leo IV



4258

Constantine V, *Copronymus*, with Leo IV, 751-775. Gold Solidus (3.86 g) minted at Syracuse. Facing busts of Constantine V, with short beard on left and Leo IV, beardless on right, each wearing crown and chlamys with cross between their heads. *Reverse*: Facing bust of Leo III, with short beard, wearing crown and loros, and holding cross potent. Partial legends legible. Sear 1565, Morrisson 23/Sv/02. Some minor die rust obliterating the reverse legend. Fully lustrous and needle sharp. Well struck on an oblong flan. Very rare. NGC graded Mint State; Strike: 3/5, Surface: 5/5.

Estimated Value \$1,500 - 2,000

Theophilus, 829-842. Gold Solidus



4259

Theophilus, 829-842. Gold Solidus (4.4g) minted at Constantinople. * ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. Bust facing of Theophilus with short beard, wearing crown and chlamys, holding patriarchal cross in right hand, akakia in left. *Reverse*: * ΜΙΧΑΗΛ ΣΤΑΥΡΟΦΟΡΟΣ. Busts facing of Michael II, with short beard, and Constantine, smaller and beardless, each wearing crown and chlamys, between heads, pellet above, cross. DO 3, Sear 1653. Some earthen deposits still remain. Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$2,000 - 2,500

The Hunter Collection

Basil I, the Macedonian, with Constantine 867-886. Gold Solidus



4260

Basil I, the Macedonian, with Constantine, 867-886. (4.39g). Mint of Constantinople. Christ enthroned facing. *Reverse*: Facing busts of Basil, with short beard on left and Constantine, beardless on right, holding between them patriarchal cross; Basil wears loros, while his son is clad in chlamys. DO 2; Sear 1704. Well struck with complete legends. Nearly Mint State.

Estimated Value \$1,200 - 1,500



Rare Theodora, 1055-1056. Gold Tetarteron



4261

Theodora, 1055-1056. Gold Tetarteron (3.92g) minted at Constantinople. Facing nimbate bust of Christ Pantokrator, raising hand in benediction and holding ornamented book of Gospels. *Reverse:* Bust of Theodora facing wearing crown with cross and pendilia and loros with a high pearl collar, holding scepter and globus cruciger. DO. III, 2.10; Sear 1838. Quite a pleasing example of this rare type. **Extremely Fine/ Choice Very Fine.**



When the pleasure-loving Constantine IX died and her sister Zoe predeceased, Theodora the last of the Macedonian House, ascended the throne. Ruling in her own name for over a year, Theodora was the first empress to do so since Irene.

Estimated Value\$2,000 - 2,500

Wolfen Family Foundation, purchased from Bank Leu early 1970s.

Outstanding Gold Histamenon of Isaac I Comnenus, 1057-1059



4262

Isaac I Comnenus, 1057-1059. Gold Histamenon Nomisma (4.4g) minted at Constantinople. + IHS XIS REX REGNANTINM. Nimbate Christ enthroned facing, wearing pallium and colobium, raising right hand in benediction, holding Gospels in left; double border. *Reverse:* + ICAAK-IOC RACIAEVC PWM. Crowned and bearded Isaac in military attire standing facing, brandishing drawn sword in right hand, resting left on scabbard; double border. DO 2; Sear 1843. Some minute marks about the outer rim. Very scarce. **Lustrous. Superb Extremely Fine.**



Estimated Value\$1,500 - 2,000

The Hunter Collection.

4263

John II, *Comnenus*, 1118-1143. Gold Hyperpyron (4.4g) minted at Constantinople, *first coinage* ca. 1118-1122. IC XC. Nimbate Christ Pantokrator seated facing on backless throne, wearing pallium and colobium, raising right hand in benediction, holding Gospels in left. *Reverse*: IWAECTHOTL. Half-length figures facing of John, crowned by manus dei, wearing loros, and holding akakia in right hand, and nimbate Virgin, wearing pallium and maphorium; they hold between them patriarchal cross, above Virgin, ΘΥ, to right, monogram DO I; Sear 1938. Unusually well struck for the first issue of his reign. Superb Extremely Fine.

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,300

The Hunter Collection



Remarkable Quality Gold Hyperpyron of Andronicus I



4264

Andronicus I, *Comnenus*, 1183-1185. Gold Hyperpyron (4.53g). The Virgin, nimbate, enthroned facing wearing pallium and maphorium and holding before Her, nimbate head of the infant Christ facing. *Reverse*: Christ bearded with nimbus cross on right, and Andronicus, with forked beard on left, both standing facing; Christ wearing pallium and colobium, holding book of Gospels in left hand, with His right crowns the emperor, who wears divition, loros and sagion and holds labarum and globus cruciger. In upper field IC - XC. DO 1.4; Sear 1983. Some graffiti in the left reverse margin not effecting the design. Very rare in such superb condition. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$1,000 - 1,300



4265

Visigoths. In the name of Justinian I (527-565). Gold Tremisses (1.30g). Bust facing right, legend around. *Reverse:* Victory advancing right without holding patera. Grierson and Blackburn 197 var; Reinhart pl. 9.8 var (as Narbonne or Barcelona). Rare. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$1,500 - 2,000



4266

Visigoths. Liuva II, 601-603. Gold Tremisses (1.5g) mint of Seville. Each side having a facing bust with legends around. Grierson and Blackburn 225; Miles 120 b. Very rare. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$3,000 - 3,500



4267

Visigoths. Receswinth, 653-672. Gold Tremisses (1.5g) minted at Toledo. Each side having a facing bust with legends around. Grierson and Blackburn 259; Miles 339.3. Very rare. **Extremely Fine.**

Estimated Value \$2,500 - 3,000

Spectacular Ptolemaic Gold and Diamond Necklace



4268

Arsinoe II, wife of Ptolemy II Philadelphos, 285-246 BC. Gold Oktadrachm, minted in Alexandria after 193/2 BC. Veiled head of Arsinoe II right wearing stephane, scepter behind head visible above behind, K, all within dotted border. *Reverse* APΣINOYΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ "Arsinoe, wife of Philadelphos." Double cornucopae bound with tillet, all within dotted border. SNG Cop 321-2; Svoronos 475; BMC 6/43, 10; Sear 7768.

The gold Oktadrachm (Mnaion) is perfectly centered and of excellent, high relief style. A superb example. Lustrous. **Nearly Mint State.**

Custom mounted (no damage to the coin) into a 14kt yellow gold and diamond bezel pendant necklace. Total weight (88g)

Estimated Value\$15,000 - 18,000.

Purchased from the collection of Emel Saad of Alexandria, Egypt, in the 1960s.

End of Session
Thank you for your bids!



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